PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,632.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SATURDAY 2-00 P. M. 1909. | | | | |
| 30th Jan | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | .. |
| 6th Feb | SALSETTE | 6000 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 13th " | ARCADIA | 6603 | ..... | .. |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 27th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | .. |
| 1st Mch. | MOOLTAN | 9631 | ..... | .. |
| 13th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | .. |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7913 |
| 27th " | ARABIA | 7959 | ..... | .. |
| * 31st " | "BRITANNIA" | 6525 | ..... | .. |
| 3rd Apl. | MACEDONIA | 10613 | ..... | .. |
| 10th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | .. |
| 17th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 24th " | MOREA | 11000 | ..... | .. |
| 1st May | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | .. |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 22nd " | EGYPT | 7913 | ..... | .. |

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER! At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 493 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 4,750 | F. Badessich | 1st Feb. 1909 |
| PRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gillhuber | 16th Feb. 1909 |
| KOMBRIE | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st Mar. 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcovich | 16th Mar. 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | F. Badessich | 1st Apr 1909 |
| PRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gillhuber | 16th Apr 1909 |
| KOMBRIE | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st May 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcovich | 16th May 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | F. Badessich | 1st June 1909 |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| | Tons. | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * PERSIA | 5,895 | G. Bartole | 28th Feb. 1909 |
| * SILESIA | 5,159 | F. Radonicich | 28th Mar. 1909 |
| * VORWAERTS | 5,990 | B. Badnara | 27th Apr. 1909 |
| * AUSTRIA | 7,588 | G. Radolich | 26th May 1909 |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gotthard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Napies to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRIA | 7,588 | .... | 24th Feb. 1909 |

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Samson House 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
CORRESPONDENCE Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
68 FENCHURCH CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. Route—via. about |
|---|---|---|---|
| LHASA | 2,171 | Mon 1st Feb. | 11 a.m. P D & Co |
| DUMRA | 1,695 | Thur 4th Feb. | 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie. |
| LINGA | 2,171 | Fri. 29th Jan. | 6 a.m. † (direct). |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Feb, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly)

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

29th January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 18th Feb. 1909 |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 4,378 | Barillon | 18th Mar. " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 15th Apr. " |
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | Boyer | 13th May " |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Rebufat | 10th June " |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 8th July " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 29th Jan. 1909. |
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | Boyer | 26th Feb. 1909. |

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,500 | L. Accame | 22nd Feb. 1909. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,700 | D. Valsecchi | 22nd Mar. " |
| R RUBATTINO | 4,360 | L Manelici | 19th Apr. 1909. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 385 | Rs. 164 |
| Return tickets available two years | " 901 | " 578 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828: 2nd Class Rs. 549 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI | 6,000 | D. Pothau | 17th Feb. 1909. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | G. Bobbo | 17th Mar. 1909. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | D. Padoni | 17th Apr. 1909. |

Excellent first-class accommodation. Rates to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 166 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * GOUVERNEUR | 3,400 | Burmeister | — 4th Feb |
| * KANZLER | 3,000 | Michelsen | — 18th Feb |
| * PRAESIDENT | 3,300 | Muhlbauer | — 26th Feb |

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 11th Jan., 1909.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
*ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.*
S.C.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are as entered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Camp Aden. |
| Madras, | Chittagong; | Steamer Point-Aden. |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar, |
| Cawnpore, | Mandalay, | Mombasa, |
| Lahore | Colombo. | Nairobi, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Entebbe, |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Cebu. | San Francisco. |
| Calcutta. | Shanghai. | City of Mexico. |
| Hongkong. | Yokohama. | Washington. |
| Canton. | Solon. | Panama. |
| Manila. | Kobe. | |

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
*Manager.*
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42 and 43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
*Elphinstone Circle*, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Chang-kung Chefoo | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Moukden (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | New York | Tokyo |
| Kobe | Osaka | |
| London | Shimonoseki (Port Arthur) | |

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Prov's Bank, Ld,

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES—1909.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.
EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144 ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE-FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or inefficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, slight disturbances, sudden paintul periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, invigorates losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherewsoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, sores, leprosy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direct leave of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and speedy, &c., &c., &c., of self-cure ever discovered for nervous debility, premature exhaustion, loss of spirits, want of energy, &c., &c., &c.,

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "BRITANNIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1909.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A CARD.

PUNDIT RAM NARAIN YOG SHASTRI,
THAKURDWAR ROAD,
Fanaswadi Corner,
RAI SAHIB SHIVLAL MOTIRAM'S HOUSE,
1st Floor.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December, 1908, at the rate of Rs. 11-4 per Ordinary share (free of income tax) and Rs. 7-8 per Preference share (less income tax at annas 3 per share) will be made payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, on and after MONDAY the 22nd of February, 1909, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 30th day of January, 1909, to whom dividend warrants will be posted.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st February to 6th February, 1909, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 27th January, 1908.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1909.

EXHIBITORS are REMINDED that 1st ENTRIES for the Bombay Horse Show CLOSE on MONDAY, February 1st, at 6 p.m.

For Prospectus and full particulars apply to—

THE HONY. SECRETARY,
8, Queen's Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1909.

A SPECIAL PRIZE (Silver Cup, valued at Rs. 75) for the best Australian Terrier in the Show will be presented by HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA of Jodhpur.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Dog Show,
Crawford Markets, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB will hold their ANNUAL BALL on the 26th February next. Particulars regarding Tickets can be obtained at any POLICE STATION and from the HONY. SECRETARY, Colaba Police Station.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

FROM the 1st of February, 1909, the Timings of Passenger and Mail Trains on the G. I. P. System will be revised. For details and further information see posters and sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

Information can also be obtained from undersigned or Station Masters.

From the same date through carriages on the Mail Train between Bombay, Lahore and Peshawar will run to and from Delhi the E. I. Railway route via Karnal and Umballa instead of via Gaziabad.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1909.

NOTICE.

WE, Messrs ESSAJEE and A. M. JEEWANJEE and Co., Agents of the Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Co. of India, Ltd., of No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of auction having been received from the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the change of name of the Company from The Shah Steam Navigation Company of India Ltd., to The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd. We have applied to the Board of Trade, London, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 in respect of the undernoted ships for permission to change the names and to have them registered in their new names at the Port of Bombay as owned by The BOMBAY and HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION Company of India, Ltd.

| Name of Ship. | Official No. | Gross Tonnage. | Register Tonnage. | New Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Xema ..... | 68305 | 1113·08 | 445·97 | Saifi |
| Shah Nawaz... | 93758 | 3957·04 | 2522·85 | Najami |
| Shah Nasir ... | 93761 | 3950·45 | 2555·02 | Fakhri |

Any objections to the proposed changes of names must be sent to the Registrar of shipping at Bombay within 7 days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay this 25th day of Jan. 1909.

ESSAJEE & A. M. JEEWANJEE & CO.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY & HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION CO. OF INDIA, LTD.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ltd.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DRUM CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

## AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

REMEMBER
SUNDAY, 31ST JANUARY,
OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW,
From 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.,
When 3 HANDSOME PRIZES
Will be given away to Ticket Holders.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Will be the LAST EXHIBITION of this WEEK'S PROGRAMME which has attracted enormous crowds to our fairy Pavilion.

TO-MORROW NIGHT: TO-MORROW NIGHT!!

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF
MAJ.-GENL. E. A. H. ALDERSON, C.B.,
COMMANDING 6TH POONA DIVISION.

THE ANNUAL BOXING TOURNAMENT
WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE
GENERAL PARADE GROUND, POONA,
ON AND FROM
MONDAY, 22ND MARCH, 1909.

Open to all Officers, N.-C. Officers and men of the Regular Army, Royal Navy, Marines, Naval Reserve and Volunteer Corps in India.

RULES.
REVISED QUEENSBERRY RULES.
ENTRIES.
Limited to 4 for each weight per unit.

Entries to be made to the Superintendent of Gymnasia, Southern Army, Poona, not later than the following dates, after which dates none can be accepted under any circumstances:

1ST ENTRIES ... ...Rs. 3 by 29th February 1909
2ND ENTRIES ... ...Rs. 6 by 18th March 1909
BOY'S COMPETITION..Re. 1 by 18th March 1909

Entries unless accompanied by entrance fees will on no account be accepted.

NOTE.—Any further particulars can be had from the HONORARY SECRETARY, Boxing Tournament, Central Gymnasium, Poona.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sea Side Villa, Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome large mirror back sideboard and dumb waiters, drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets and cabinet ornaments, China and Japanese vases, richly open carved blackwood furniture, an ebonised cottage piano in good order, rich carpets, table and hanging lamps, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothe and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, marble top tables and teapoys, rubber-tyred victoria with a bay waler mare and a set of harness, garden pots, copper utensils, &c., &c.

The property of A. L. Whitel, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong new American built varnished dogcart in very good order.
1 lot William's patent incandescent pressure lamps.

On STURDAY, the 6th February, at 2 p. m. (S T.), Messrs. BANNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sorab House, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, handsome square dining table, arms and without arm chairs, rich mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussel's carpets, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets and ornaments, marble top tables, tiled top teapoys, corner cabinets, hall standard lamps, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, writing tables, office chairs, book presses, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood rocking chairs, single and double meat safes, copper utensils, &c., &c.

The property of E. Leccorn, Esquire, Manager, R. Ditmar & Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND OBSOLETE DRAINAGE STORES.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, the surplus and obsolete drainage stores, consisting of 6 inch S. W. pipe taps, T-junction, junction oblique, junction quade, soil pans, syphons, trap flat angle pieces with and without plugs, cleaning bends for nahani traps, cast iron elbows, lamp poles, rain water pieces, cast iron plates, traps, nahani traps, cast iron galvanised ventilated tubes C. I, gratings, junction pieces, tubes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared by the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Commercative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 6. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 6 p. m.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meldow Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Conditions competition and accuracy in every department hitherto given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE:—Splendid MANGANESE MINES in Goa and in British Territory with about 1,000 tons of Standard Quality Assortedly for delivery. Apply to Box No, 1040, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450, Cost double. Apply Mr, W. H. LEACH, care of Leach and Weborny, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIER.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the supply of Labour in General Clerks. The most reliable and safe firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Especially First Class Cleaners and Mahomdan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2. Monthly Rs. 2 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F Parekh, Rs 6. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR—TO LET.—BELLEVUE, VICTORIA LODGE Bachelor, Union House, Parvativille Bookshop, Monastery, Noshirvan and Mithibai Hall Apply ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for roses), at 12 annas per pound; Guano, at 4 annas. Patent Ambleside and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET" and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY" when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the British Mail. A complete exhaustive of Indian News particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS ART PHOTOGRAPH SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared, luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As 16. Apply Box No 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED a thoroughly experienced TIME KEEPER of long standing for Up-Country Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Mills. None but well experienced need apply with best credentials need apply. Apply Box No, 1046, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SMART CLERK, must have practical knowledge of accounts and good handwriting. Pay Rs. 40 with pro pects. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1051, care of this paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

The Art of Cake-making at Home

It is simple nowadays.
To do the raising and ensure light and dainty cakes use two ounces, of "the SURE raising powder"—

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
—to one pound of ordinary flour.
Home baking with 'Paisley Flour' is not only more wholesome, but costs less than buying from the shop of raising cake mixture.
'Paisley Flour' is sold in tins, with many interesting recipes.
BROWN & POLSON makers to...

## W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,

Largest Importers in India
of
STEEL WIRE ROPES
for every purpose.

STOCKED IN
All Sizes, Lengths and Descriptions at our Establishments
in
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Haines Road, Jacob's Circle, Bombay.

Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th day of January 1909, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following property by order of the owner thereof Mathaji Rambhaji Gunjal and with the consent of the Mortgagees:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the two buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward, No. 48 (22D) and street No. 48 (UD), and and bounded on all sides by passages and the ground of the Fazandars.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, for the vendor at their office in Church Gate Street, No. 25, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to Capitalists for investment in buildings.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Mahim and Versova.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 104 of 1907.
Hajimbai, widow, and others..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Ismail Haji Ahmed and others..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above suit on the 12th day of November, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immoveable properties on the respective dates and times mentioned against each lot.

Lot No. 6. SATURDAY, 30th January, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 131 square yards and thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under G Ward No. 5072 and Street No. 400 situate on the western side of Lohar Chawl Street, near Mahim Custom Road, without the Fort and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East and south by the said Lohar Chawl Street, on or towards the west by a gully beyond which is the house of Soortee Bhundard, and on or towards the North by a passage of the cart beyond which is the house of Bhigia Nathoo.

Lot No. 7. SUNDAY, 31st January 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground forming part of Survey No. 85, together with bungalow, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at the village of Versova in the registration sub-district of Bandra in the taluka of Salsette in the District of Thana containing by admeasurement two thousand and seventy-five square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the public road, on the west by the property of Nusservanji Batliwala, on the North by the creek belonging to the Government and on the South by a common passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver abovenamed, at No. 23, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF all Chinese Porcelain and Embroidery.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February 1907 sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), the lots of old Chinese Porcelain and embroidery, left over unsold at the last sale, consisting of Kang-he and Keen-Lung Vases, Zeing Chin vases, bowls, plates, white and blue vases, Dai Ming vases and plates, square battles, embroidered sleeves, Jade figures, etc.

The goods are on view.

BONA FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Opposite the Church, Middle Colaba.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, 1909, dispose of by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the household furniture and other property of Mr. Everingham of the Royal Scotts at his residence as above, consisting of drawingroom sofas, chairs, easychairs, teapoys, centre balls, dining table and chairs, sideboard, cupboards, almirahs, chest of drawers, iron and teak bedsteads, rich table glasswares, crockery and plateware, including one Upright Piano, one officer's tent and camp cot, an officer's Khakí tent 80lbs. with a cot and English poultry and pigeons.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

SOBABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers
BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1909.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, the 30th January at 11 a.m. (S. T.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. Collett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Ameer Mansions," Apollo Reclamation, behind the Apollo Road Hotel on Furdoorji Nowroji Road, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th January, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), the very valuable and artistic household furniture, such as dining table, Morocco lined comfortable arm-chairs, meatsafe, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagons, black marble table and teapoys, drawing-room suites of sofas, and chairs, fancy cabinets and chiffonier, carpets, revolving top office tables, ladies' and gent's easy chairs English iron bedstead, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers with toilet glass attached, Army and Navy large size ice pot, with refrigerator, sets of 10th Edition full Morocco bound Encyclopædia Britannica in 35 volumes, valuable French set of Dictionaries, very rich large collection of glass and porcelain ware, Sheffield silver and plateware, rich fancy figures, very old real satsuma and old bronze China vases, jars, and table ornaments, English-built Windower-made rubber-tyred cabriolet, etc., etc., the property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

COLLETT & Co.
Bombay, 28th January, 1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, the surplus stock-in-trade of the Standard Boot and Shoes Agency, consisting of ladies', gents,' girls,' boys,' and children's boots and shoes by Bostock, Ruduland, Dawson, Moccosain, Globe, Ellis, Flatau, etc. Each pair will be put up to suit private buyers.

The above are on view.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 30, Mount Road, Mazagon, next to Khoja Hasanali, and near the Tram Terminus, the valuable handsome French polished, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, marble topped tables and teapoys, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, side and corner cabinet, fancy teapoys, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyras, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, easy chairs, sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, year's winding gilt clock, double door safe, set of engineering books, windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, Brussel's carpets, Laval cream separator, weighing scale, Baseen and other fowls, fowl houses, etc., the property of J. Brennan, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards almyras, writing, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, sofas, chairs, iron safes, new American foot sewing machine.

1 S. B. 12 bore shotgun full choke in case.
1 S. B. B. L. 22 bore rifle.
1 Six chamber bulldog revolver.
One 6 inch Transit Theodolite by Elliot Brothers with Tripod Stand. As good as new. Used once.
One 15 inch Dumpy Level with Tripod by Elliot Brothers.
1 Pentograph in case, never used.
1 2-foot parallel Ruler, new one set Vulcanite Railway Curves complete.
1 Set Pear Wood Railway Curves, incomplete.
1 Prismatic Compass, in case (old).
One set Batters.
One Circular Protractor with Vernier.
Two steel Straight Edges.
One, three-foot T square.
One Vice Regal Electric Bracket Fan—30 to 40 Volts, scarcely used.
1 Box scales.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Abdul Satar Aulia Sirkar, consisting of wearing apparels, bedding, blanket; copper cups, spices, &c.

Re: late Jamnadas Khusaidas:—Cupboard, table, sofa, lamps, box, tin trunk, large lot of copper and brass pots, lotas and other vessels.

Re: Late Mr. W. F. Jardine.
6 boxes cigars.

By order of the Postmaster General unserviceable goods such as canvas and drill bags, leather wallets, and delivery bags, etc.

At 3 p. m.
Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
One 24-28 H. P. 4 Cylinder Darracque motor car in running order, complete with canopy top, glass screen, side curtains, lamps, tools, horn, and two spare tubes. (The above car may be inspected by applying to the Engineer, Jacob Sassoon Mill, Sopari Bagh Road, Parel, before the day of sale or at the Auctioneers' Rooms, on the day of sale at 12-30 p.m.)

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Chiming English Clock, suitable for Hall and Drawingroom.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of Muncherji Dorabji Adenwala, an Insolvent, Messrs. CROWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 1st Proximo, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), 1 valuable large size English Clock, by Thomas Gammage and Son, from James McCabe, 1st Michael's Alley, Cornhill, London, No. 3885, chiming every quarter hour and strikes every hour, suitable for hall and drawingroom, on carved blackwood stand.

The above is on view at Auctioneers' Rooms.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable two-storied biz chawl and cas dwellinghouse at Matharpakadi near Mazagon Tram Terminus and large batty fields at Worli, without the Fort.

H. C. Suit No. 780 of 1908.
Abdul Hussein Mulla Cadarbhai and others ..... Plaintiffs,
vs.
Sukunbai, widow and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the receiver appointed herein and in pursuance of the consent order made by the High Court in the above suit bearing date the 17th day of December, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following valuable landed properties on the days and at the time and place mentioned below.

Lot No. 1.—On WEDNESDAY the 10th February, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

Fazandari land with stables thereon situate at Matharpakadi at Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 389 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 5909—5910 and Street Nos 29—30 and bounded on the East by the property belonging to the estate of Rajbhai Abdulali, on the West and North by the public passage and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

Lot No. 2.—On FRIDAY, the 12th February, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

Fazandari land with a house thereon situate at Matharpakadi, Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 496 3-9 square yards, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 5854 and street Nos. 26 and 30, and bounded on the East partly by the house of Kushaba Chapori and partly by the house of Haji Ismail Alena, on the West partly by the house of Sir Aga Khan and partly by the property of Manekbai, wife of Byramji Nanabhai, and partly by the public passage and partly by the house of Domingo Souza and on the South by the Matharpakadi Road.

Lot No. 3—On SATURDAY, the 13th February, at 4-30 p. m., at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Batty land admeasuring 5351 1-2 square yards or thereabouts of Foras tenure situate at Worlee, outside the Fort of Bombay, being part of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 9223, 9229, 9224, 9229 and 9240 and New Nos 12170, 12172, 12784, and New Survey No. 1/3130 and which piece of land is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the Public Gowran, on the west by the property of Anandrao Vithalrao, on the north by the moiety allotted to the estate of Ismailji Dossji and on the south by the property of Bhaskar Govind and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madharji Kamdar and Chhotabhai, attorney for the Receiver herein at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at old Sonapur Lane, Dhobi Talao.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay as the administrator of the estate of the late Jagannath Babaji, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 11th February next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the Cart called or known by the name of Tadwady, at or near the Old Sonapur Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3561 and street No. 1, containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Ramlyia Thakur Agree, on the West by the passage of the said Fazandar and on the North by the house of Moroba Pandoorangjee and on the south by the house of Pallonji Dorabji Mancherji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1909.

NOTICE.

MESSRS JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Elmswood, 55, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E. will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply London Gazette Office.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S
WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £ 1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 310,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,20,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE French mail steamer Armand Behic, Captain Guionnet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Longships 2,842 tons, Captain J. Taskar, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Abbotsford 2.351 tons, Captain W. Scroggie will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia 1,969 tons Captain L. A. Errington arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mrs. Fenton and child, Mrs. W. E. Bray, Mrs. White, Mr. Bennett Miss, Bremnie, Miss Batte, Mrs. Tagore, Mr. E. Hirose, Mr. J. Hirose and 6 deck.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nizam 2,041 tons, Captain J. P. Toms arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Itinda 3,397 tons, Captain G. Shepherd will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Henley .....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain, A W Heneage.R N Flagship
R I M S Lawrence Comdr E Stooken.....R I Marine
Rio Sado .....Newsparth .....Portuguese Gunboat

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 28.

Armand Behic....Gironnet Australia ...29-1 M M Co
Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Auchenblae .....2597 Marg..... W & A G & Co
Benadar .....2936 Gubbin .....25-1...T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson.....W & A Graham & Co
Blake.....2396 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Braziliana.....2438 Tomblyn.....Cory Bros
Baron Cawdor.....2764 Gondey .....R A Willis
Britannia....1969 Errington .....W & A G & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Celtic King...2589 Humphreys .....K Nixon & Co
Hrathlay .....3850 McKenzie...W & A Graham & Co
Inc rporva .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin....2158 Moser .....N F K N & Co
Mortlake.....1737 Batten .....N F T Morrison & Co
Nuddea....1944 Autin .....M M & Co
Norbadda 1961.....Chappel...Calcutta 25-1 M M & Co
River Firth.....2883 ..Bryce...W & A Graham & Co
Rohilla.....Smith.....Transport
Spring burn...3173...Cross Waite W & A Graham & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathairly...2783 Macmahon .....W & Graham & Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd .....B & H S N Co
Strathfellan....2818 Mackirdy.....W & A G & Co
Tangistan.....2393 Edmunds .....E Latham & Co
Wearmouth.....2340 Catto.....The Bombay Co
Waroonga...1609 Bumber .....P Gulf ...1-2 M M & Co

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Assaye | 4359 | ...Daniel... | Straam... | 30-1 | P & O Co |
| F Clan Buchanan. | 3288. | Darley | Calicut | 30-1 | F Muir & Co |
| G Ahmadi | 1040 | Hughes | ...Jeddah | 2-2 | B & P S N Co |
| K Takasaki Maru | ...2943 | Moker | Kobe... | 2-2 | N Y Kaisha |
| L Dumra | .762 | McDiarmid | ....P Gulf | 4-2 | ...M M & Co |
| N Umsinga | ...1894 | Robertson | ...Hull & Niborough | 6-2 | W & A G & Co |
| P Reichenfels. | 2931 | Gronan | ...Hamburg via K'chi | 29-1 | W & A G & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Claveresk...2440 Urquhart.....3-2 W & A G & Co
4 Kt of St George 2166 Stephens N F Volkart & Bros
5 Africa.....3521 Bodesich..Trieste.1-2 A L S N Co
6 Monsonri.1735 Hannah..Basreh..30-1 B & P S N Co
9 Delta ...4780 Snow...Shanghai...3-2 P & O S N Co
10&11 Bavca ..3794 Benton ...Kobe 29-1.....P & O Co
12 Persia .....4198 Haughton...London ..... 30-1-09 P & O S N Co
15 Trafford Hall 3436 Hood ..Liverpool 16-2 K N & Co
16 Melbourne.....3395 Stafford ..... Dunkirk 29-1 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Ponani...552 Shamsudin..B nagar...30-1 Bo S N Co Ld

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Britannia s..... | Errington ... | L'pool Dec. 21 |
| | Nizam s ..... | Toms ..... | Calcutta Jan. 3 |
| | Armand Behic s... | Gnionnet..... | Marseilles &c. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Kassara s..... | Manley ..... | Busreh &c |
| | Sealda s ..... | Brown..... | Rangoon &c |
| | City of Madras s.. | McFee..... | L'pool via Karac |
| | Aleppo s..... | Bradby ..... | Hull via Karachi |
| | Kilchaltan s ..... | Higgins ..... | Hull &c |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Abbotsford Scroggie for Rangoon.
„ Itinda Shepherd for Calcutta &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Britannia for Liverpool &c.,
„ Dumra for Persian Gulf &c.,
„ Nerbudda for Calcutta &c.,
„ Tangistan for Liverpool &c.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Moldavia with the outward Mails of the 22nd instant passed Suez at 3 a.m. on Thursday the 28th January.

The Ancher Line steamer Scindia Homeward bound passed Suez on the 27th instant,

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | Glan Maciver | Liverpool |
| 25 | Nawab | Calcutta |
| | Clan Maclean | Coast |
| | Irish Monarch | Pondicherry |
| | Pentakota | Nagapatam |
| 26 | Putiala | Rangoon |
| | Surada | Bombay |

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—6 bales silk waste and 6 bales silk kakoon, Killick Nixon and Co ; 200 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—110 bales cotton, 250 cwts poppyseed and 250 lbs geranium oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—1,980 cwts linseed, 1,980 cwts gingellyseed and 1,980 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Britannia s—2,000 cwts teelseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clavereak s—12,300 cwts castorseed, A Khimji.

FOR GENOA.

Mortlake s—200 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co; 100 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 250 tons old iron, H Tajbhoy ; 450 tons old iron, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Melbourne s—3,900 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—100 bales cotton waste, N Damji ; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co ; 509 cwts myrabollams, Wagji Becher ; 102 cwts gum, T V Godsey Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—41 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 250 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 57 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 450 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Takasaki Maru s—1,650 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takasaki Maru s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Takasaki Maru 1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 23rd Jan. 1909.

| | Miles Open. | Total for the week. | Earnings for previous week | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for week ending 23rd Jan. 1909. | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. Sec. | 1606·58 | 1372416 | 3023326 | 4395742 |
| I. M. Ry. System | 1177·62 | 245706 | 539938 | 785644 |
| A. D. C. Ry..... | 125·99 | 24184 | 54572 | 78756 |
| Baran-Kotah Ry | 13·31 | 986 | 621 | 1607 |
| Total... | 2923·45 | 1643292 | 3618457 | 5261749 |
| Acctuals for corresponding week ending 25th Jan. 1908 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. Sec | 1568·75 | 1260678 | 2968331 | 4229009 |
| I. M. Ry. System | 1175·84 | 305063 | 783154 | 1088217 |
| A. D. C. Ry..... | 125·99 | 30427 | 66500 | 96927 |
| Total | 2870·58 | 1596168 | 3817985 | 5414153 |
| Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R. | + 7·78 | +111738 | + 54998 | +166736 |
| Inc. or Dec. I. M. Ry. | + 17·78 | —59357 | —243216 | —302573 |
| Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. R. | ..... | — 6243 | — 11928 | — 18171 |
| Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R. | +13·31 | + 986 | + 621 | + 1607 |

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th Jan. on 504·35 Miles Open

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week..... | Rs. 1,20,000 | Rs. 2,90,000 | Rs. 4,000 | Rs. 4,14,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway..... | 238 | 575 | 8 | 821 |
| For previous 2 weeks of half-year ..... | 1,83,000 | 3,55,000 | 5,000 | 5,43,000 |
| Totalfor 3 weeks | 303,000 | 6,45,000 | 9,000 | 9,57,000 |
| COMPARISON. Total for Corresponding week of previous year | 1,21,121 | 2 20,864 | 9,586 | 3,51,571 |
| Per mile of Ry... | 240 | 438 | 19 | 697 |
| Total to Corresponding date... | 3,50,705 | 5,87286 | 13,857 | 9,51,848 |

Increase for the week.....Rs. 62,429
Do. to date.....Rs. 5,152

### RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th Jan. on 1773·77 Miles Open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week..... | Rs. 1,50,000 | Rs. 3,10,000 | Rs. 7,000 | Rs. 4,67,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway..... | 84 | 175 | 4 | 263 |
| For previous 2 weeks of half-year ..... | 1,80,000 | 3,80,000 | 9,000 | 5,69,000 |
| Totalfor 3 weeks | 3,30,000 | 6,90,000 | 16,000 | 10,36,000 |
| COMPARISON. Total for Corresponding week of previous year | 1,44,380 | 3,54,424 | 6,877 | 5,05,681 |
| Per mile of Ry.. | 82 | 200 | 4 | 286 |
| Total to Corresponding date... | 3,47,970 | 9,56,013 | 19,014 | 13,22,997 |

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 38,681
Do. to date.....Rs. 2,86,997

### NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th Jan. on 138·50 Miles Open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week..... | Rs. 2,000 | Rs. 4,600 | Rs. 40 | Rs. 6,640 |
| Or per mile of Railway..... | 15 | 33 | ..... | 48 |
| For previous 2 weeks of half-year..... | 2,700 | 4,900 | 50 | 7,650 |
| Totalfor 3 weeks | 4,700 | 9,500 | 90 | 14,290 |
| COMPARISON. Total for Corresponding week of previous year | 1,399 | 3,922 | 61 | 5,382 |
| Per mile of Ry.. | 14 | 39 | ..... | 53 |
| Total to Corresponding date... | 3,755 | 9,803 | 169 | 13,257 |

Increase for the week.....Rs. 1,258
Do. to date.....Rs. 1,033

FOLLOWING the appeal from the London Territorial Force Association to Londoners, signed by the Duke of Fife and Lord Esher, a meeting is to be held at the Town Hall, Kensington, with the Mayor in the chair, at which Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, will be present. The object the Princess has in view, it was stated at the offices of the London County Association, is to form a Ladies. Recruiting Committee, of which she herself will act as president, for the purpose of securing recruits to the new force. An official said :—"There could be no powerful recruiting agency than a committee of ladies, and we have hope that the movement will spread to every part of London and the country. The Princess will no doubt confine her active work mainly to Kensington. What her exact scheme is we do not yet know." The 1st and 3rd County of London Yeomanry and the Sharpshooters are now, it is known, on to their full strength, while the 2nd County of London need less than forty men to complete their full strength. Headquarters are therefore hopeful as regards the deficiency of 9,284 on the establishment of 25,175.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

IN MEMORIAM.

DAVAR—In loving memory of Dr. Framroz S. Davar, who departed this life, on 29th January 1895, in Switzerland, Remembered by his sorrowing relations and friends in deep affliction.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRANE—January 19, at Bala, Champaran, the wife of Henry W. Crane, of a daughter.

NORTON.—January 24, at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, the wife of A. J. Norton, Superintendent, Government Printing, Bengal, of a daughter.

STEWART.—January 23, at 5 Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, to Captain and Mrs. A. Stewart (S. S. "Arratoon Apcar"), a son.

MARRIAGE.

RICHEY—PHILIP—January 25, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Ven. Archdeacon Luckman, James Alexander Richey, of the Indian Educational Service, son of the late Sir James Richey, C. S. I., K. C. I. E., to Jessie Macintosh, daughter of H. H. Philip, Esq., of Johannesberg, Transvaal, S. Africa.

DEATH.

DAVIDSON—January 24, at the Presidency General Hospital, Thomas Davidson, an assistant in the Naihati Jute Mills, age 35 years.


## H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,

I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncrasy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kempy & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 4-44m., 6-10a. Low water 11-26m., 11-51a.

P. and O. steamer "Macedonia," with the English mails of the 15th January, due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Lecture by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, on "Some Ideas of Oxford Education," Wilson College, Chowpatty, 6-15 p.m.

Bombay Education Society, annual sports, 2-30 p.m. Prize distribution, 6 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37'4m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, January 30.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Annual meeting Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. B. V. R., Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz, from 30th January to 6th February. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets 6h. 30m.

Sunday, January 31.—Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. B. V. R., Camp Santa Cruz, Parade Service by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, 11 a.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 31m.

Monday February 1.—Election of a Fellow of the Bombay University. The Girls' Friendly Society, annual meeting, Cathedral Girls' School, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m.

Tuesday, February 2.—Mohurrum Holiday, Immersion of the Taboots. Banks closed. B. V. R. Camp, Field Day in vicinity of Coorla, also Battalion Sports. Sun rises, 7h. 13m., Sun sets 6h. 32m.

Wednesday, February 3.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Bank of India, Oriental Buildings, 3 p. m. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. B. V. R. Camp, Santa Cruz, Boxing Tournament. Sun rises 7h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 33m.

Thursday, February 4.—First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Sun rises 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 3rd proximo. Parcel mail for China closes at 8 a.m. the same day.

ACCIDENT AT FERRE ROAD.—Bhawan Rama (20), Bhau Chantoo (18) and Mangal Mottie (20), labourers, were working near a stack of grain bags at Frere Road when five bags fell on them. They were injured seriously and removed to the G. T. Hospital, where they are detained for treatment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Lambert, the acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Ooka Mowji, a bricklayer. The deceased was fixing a big Pondunder stone at a building under construction near the Hughes Road, Gamdevi. The newly built wall on which he was standing gave way. He fell down from a height of 30 feet. He was seriously hurt, and while he was being removed to the hospital died on the way.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The Conversational meeting which was postponed last Saturday will be held at the house of Mr. B. G. Turkhud, near the Girgaum Post office, to-morrow, Saturday, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) The usual class of the Brotherhood will meet in the Prarthana Mundir, Girgaum, at 9 a. m. on Sunday, the 31st, when Mr. Mirza A.A. Khan B.A., Bar-at-Law, will expound Emerson's Essays.

ARRIVAL OF A HAJI STEAMER.—The Haji Steamer "Tangistan" arrived in Bombay harbour from Jeddah with 859 Hajis. It is reported that 24 deaths occurred during the voyage. Two Hajis were found suffering from diarrhœa and one was found attacked with small-pox. The former were taken to the J. J. Hospital and the latter was taken to the Arthur Road Hospital. The other 856 Hajis were landed at Mallet Bunder whence after disinfection and medical examination they were allowed to go.

## ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE FUND.

### The "Excelsior" Benefit Night.

THE proprietors of the "Excelsior Cinematograph" have greatly to thank the public and those who so generously helped in making the performance of the Excelsior Cinematograph on Wednesday night in aid of the sufferers in the appalling and distressing catastrophe in Southern Italy a great success, both socially and financially, thereby enabling them to send much needed assistance to the sufferers in Messina and Reggio. Especially have they to thank the Hon. Mr. H. E Procter, Sheriff of Bombay, for giving his valued patronage to the performance, and Mrs. Procter, who also used her influence in a good cause. They offer their sincere thanks to Chevalier Gorio, Italian Consul, for interesting himself on behalf of his countrymen by kindly consenting to receive and forward the proceeds through the proper channel and have also to render their best thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Sarjant, V. D., for lending the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers Band to enliven the proceedings, free of charge, to help this deserving charity. The best thanks are also due to the Caxton Printing Works for printing the programmes free of charge. It would only be gracious on their part to acknowledge the willing assistance of those ladies who helped the fund considerably by the proceeds derived from the sale of programmes and buttonholes.

Mr. Abdulla Essai (Contractor) kindly lent the additional sofas and chairs, etc., without any charge, a fact deserving of notice. They also thank the public, whose servants they are, in the cause of popular entertainments, for the patronage in such generous numbers as filled the Excelsior Pavilion on Wednesday night.

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Mr. James MacDonald, Vice-President, occupied the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presents were announced with thanks :—

From Poona—Monographs Nos. 115, 119, 120, 122, 124, 125, 127, 128, and 129 of the Ethnographical Survey of Bombay.

From Tokyo—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 271 and 272.

From Paris—Revue de L'Ecole D'Anthropologie de Paris, Annee XII, Decembre 1908.

From Leipzig—Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, Zweiundsechzigster Band, III Heft.

From Stockholm—Svenska Landsmal ock Svenskt Folkliv, 1, 1907, R. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

From Halifax—The Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Vol. XI, Parts 3 and 4, and Vol. XII, Part 1.

From St. Petersburg.—Bulletin De L'Academie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersburg, Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1908.

From New York.—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. XII, No. 11.

From Washington—Vocabulary of Malaysian Basket-Work : A Study in the W. L. Abbott Collections, by Otis T. Mason.

From Philadelphia.—Transactions of the Free Museum of Science and Art, (University of Pennsylvania) Vol. II, Part 2.

From Uppsala—Till Fragan om Uppkomsten af Sakramentala Maltider. 2. Bidrag Till Tolkning af Rok-Inskriften.

From Mexico—Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico, Segunda Epoca, Tomo V-Num. 8 and 9.

From Manila—The Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. III, No. 4.

From Hanoi—Bulletin de l'Ecole Francaise, D'Extreme-Orient, Tome VIII, Nos. 1-2.

From Wien—Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, XXXVIII Band, IV Heft.

The following paper was then read :—

"The Marriage Ceremonies of the Parsees. How far are they borrowed from the Hindus?" by Shamsul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.

Thanks were accorded to the author of the paper.

This concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

## DEATH OF A PARSI MERCHANT IN LONDON.

WE regret to record the death in London, on the 25th instant, of Mr. Nasarvanjee Jamsetjee Modi, who had been carrying on business there for about twenty years, in his sixty-second year. The news reached Bombay by telegram and out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Bombay offices of Messrs. Croft Modi and Co. Messrs. Brandon and Co. and of Mr. Kaikhosru J. Modi, his brother were closed for the day. The firm of Messrs. Croft Modi was founded a quarter of a century ago. They are the chief agents in Bombay of the Gresham Life Insurance Office of London, who are now building new offices for their Indian branch in Horaby Road. Messrs. Brandon & Co. are railway caterers, on the G. I. P. system. Besides these, Croft Modi are merchants on a large scale in the wine-business, both in London and Bombay, and own a large bone-meal mill in Thana, which was burnt down by fire only a few weeks ago. Mr. Nasarwanji Modi was looking forward, shortly before his death, to coming out to Bombay and he had sent for his soon from Bombay, to assume charge of the office in London during his absence. His son consequently, had left Bombay for England only about two weeks ago. Prior to starting in business, Mr. Nasarvanji was an assistant in Messrs. Graham & Co's branches in Bombay and Calcutta, and then in Messrs. Framji Sands & Co., Bombay.

A MAN named John Phillips was convicted of burglary at Haverfordwest on the evidence of a blind man and his partially blind daughter. Phillips uttered expressions of disappointment when he was found in the blind man's house, and although he escaped his voice was recognised.

## NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

### Symbolism in Marriage Ceremonies.

AT the residence of Mrs. Jalbhoy A. Shett, ("Sett Minar") Pedder Road, kindly lent for a meeting of the Bombay Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association last week, Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanji J. Modi delivered an interesting lecture on Symbolism in the Marriage ceremonies of Various Nations." There was a pretty fair fattendance of ladies. Special arrangements had been made for "purdah" ladies.

Miss Sheerin Manockji Cursetji, in introducing the lecturer, said he needed no introduction to the Parsi members of the audience, for hardly a day passed without their hearing or reading of Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanji Modi evidencing his scholarly erudition as a lecturer or writer, whilst his useful work in his capacity as the Secretary of the Parsi Punchayet Funds and Properties had gratefully and widely endeared him to every Parsi. She would leave the English and other members to judge for themselves of the lecturer's scholarly attainments.

The lecturer commenced his subject by defining a symbol in the words of Bishop Weldon, who, while speaking on a Masonic subject, said that "a symbol was an eternal means of impressing truth," that is, that the teaching conveyed to the eye was more forcible than that conveyed through the ear. Church, Society and State, which were the three principal departments that go to make up a nation, have all their ceremonies full of symbols. As Carlyle has said, "it is in and through such symbols that man consciously or unconsciously lives, works, and has his being." Of all symbols, ladies are specially interested in those that are connected with marriage, which is very aptly designated "the hinge of all kindred or the strongest link in the chain that binds mankind." There were three principal things that proved or served as an evidence of marriage:—1, mutual payments, gifts or presents ; 2, witnesses; and 3, ceremonies. The lecturer dealt with the subject under these three heads, and explained the signification of symbols connected with them. Under the first heading came the usual presentation of (a) money, (b) rings, (c) articles of dress, and (d) articles of food. In the countries of the West, the last was not so common as the East. Though anthropologists differed a little here and there, the different stages in the history of the institution of marriage began with (1) capture and (2) purchase. (3) The third stage was that of more refined ideas when the presentation of rings, especially signet-rings, began to play an important part. At this stage, money and ring-gifts signified symbolically that the bride was thenceforward to share the property of the bridegroom and to have an authority in the house. The presentation of the ring, at that stage, left its previous signification of capture and purchase and assumed that of faith, regard, and authority like that vindicated by handing a bunch of keys. Again the circular form of the ring symbolised an "endless, indissoluble union." The Episcopal, Coronation, and such other rings latterly signified authority and dignity. The Latin word for ring, "annulus," came to be used by some Roman writers for betrothal just as the words "viti peheravvi" (i. e. put on a ring) had come to signify betrothal among the Parsees. Similarly the verb "subarrhare" from "arrahoe" (i.e. money) among the ancient Romans and the early Christians, came to signify betrothal just as the word "rupia pehedavva" had come to signify betrothal among the modern Parsees. With the advance of more civilized times, these mutual presentations of money gifts and rings have come to possess a kind of spiritual significance of an expression of a desire to enter into a loving endless union. It was at this stage that priests began to bless the nuptial ring in the Church. It was with such an idea of allegorical and spiritual significance that the Doges of ancient Venice threw on the Accession Day each a ring in the Adriatic Sea to perform the great ceremony of wedding Venice to the Adriatic. The lecturer then dwelt on the symbolism in some articles of nuptial dress, saying that a kind of long loose flowing dress, from old times, signified dignity, solemnity, modesty, and mystery. It was for this reason that Bishops, Judges, Barristers, and University men wore loose flowing gowns. Ladies' dresses were similarly long, loose, and flowing. Among articles of food sent as presents by the bridegroom and bride to each other, fish played a prominent part among the Parsees. It was a symbol of buoyancy, sprightliness, and faithfulness. In early Christian churches, fish symbolised "the believer, the faithful." In almost all Aryan nations, fire was produced at nuptial gatherings. It was held to be a symbol of purity and was taken by some to stand as a Divine witness in the nuptial ceremony. Among the Romans, the mother of the bridegroom carried a "bridal touch." Rice served as a symbol of prosperity and plenty among many nations. Garlands of flowers put on by the marrying couple were to a certain extent the remnant of the old custom of putting on crowns common among many nations. Formerly Christian Churches kept metallic crowns for the purpose. The ceremony of crowning was considered so important by the Church that, in Eastern Churches, the marriage was called "crowning," as in the West the nuptial custom of veiling the bride led to a marriage being known as "veiling." The Indian word "var-raja," i.e.. the husband-king, for the bridegroom, seemed to carry the same significance. The position of the couple was for the time supposed to be much elevated.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mrs. Haunsberger proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which Miss Sheerin M. Cursetji seconded, and was carried with acclamation.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENTS.

| | For week ending 18th Jan. 1909 | Total from 1st April 1908 to 18th Jan. 1909. | For week ending 19th Jan. 1908. | Total from 1st April 1907 to 19th Jan. 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into Harbour ..... | 19 | 894 | 20 | 908 |
| Vessels piloted out of Harbour ..... | 22 | 888 | 20 | 914 |
| Vessels transported ..... | 15 | 632 | 17 | 694 |
| Vessels attended to ..... | ... | 70 | ... | 81 |
| Vessels warped ..... | „ | 16 | 1 | 40 |

A MARRIAGE is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Montague Hay Lushington, Ross Estate, Matale, Ceylon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Hay Lushington, of Lansdowne, Shanklin, and Annette Caroline, third daughter of the Rev. George Richard and Mrs. Dupuis, Sessay Hall, Yorkshire.

A STRIKE which constitutes a record in the cotton trade has just closed at Hebden Bridge. It has lasted over two years, and the union have now decided to discontinue strike pay. The strike has cost the union £23,000, and also absorbed an additional £5,000 raised by subscriptions.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" Jan. 28.)

Mr. P. Venkat Subhya is appointed to prosecute or defend, on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, any suits that may arise in connection with the estates of His Highness in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Sholapur.

Mr. Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai has been nominated by the representatives of the Ripon Memorial Fund to be a Member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Sir Harkisandas Narotamdas, Kt, deceased,

Venkatramana Ramaya, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Siddapur Taluka Kanara Zilla, is transferred to Honavar Taluka with effect from 1st December.

Manjapa Krishnapa, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator Yellapur Taluka Kanara Zilla is reduced to Candidate Vaccinator No. 2 with effect from 14th September and appointed Candidate Vaccinator No. 1 from 9th December.

Sheshu Kaknaik Candidate Vaccinator No. 1 is appointed Thire Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Siddapur Taluka Kanara Zilla on probation for one year with effect from 9th December vice Manjapa Krishnapa reduced.

Atmaram Nandram Municipal Vaccinator Surat City was granted furlough from 7th July to 6th January inclusive and Lallubhoy Narsotamdas Candidate Vaccinator Surat Zilla was appointed to act for him.

Manekial Keshavlal, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Halol South Taluka, Panch Mahals Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 12th to 26th November inclusive.

Mulji Kishordas. Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mandvi West Taluka, Surat Zilla, is promoted to Second Grade on probation for one year and posted to Borsad East Taluka, Kaira Zilla, with effect from 28th November vice Bhaishanker Keshaoram, deceased.

Jagjivan Mansukhram, Candidate Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mandvi West Taluka, Surat Zilla, on probation for one year, with effect from 21st November vice Mulji Kishordas, promoted.

Candidate Harilal Sevakram is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla. on probation for one year, with effect from 13th December vice Jagjivan Mansukhram, promoted.

Jeshenmal Chandiram, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 21st November to 20th January inclusive and Candidate Hashmatrai Harising was appointed to act for him.

Mr. Manilal Balakhiram Yajnik is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court of the Second Class 19th August to the 7th September 1908 (both days inclusive), and Mr. Vishwanath Babaji Kulkarni, Huzur Record Karkun on Rs. 25, was appointed to act for him.

Dattatraya Kashinath, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Nagotna Peta, Kolaba Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 21st November to 20th December inclusive.

Damodar Mahadeo, Candidate Vaccinator, Nasik Zilla, S. D., was granted leave without pay from 26th October to 29th November inclusive.

Shivdas Laxman, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Taloda Taluka, West Kandesh Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 27th October to 13th December inclusive, and Damodar Govind, Candidate Vaccinator, West Kandesh Zilla, was appointed to act for him from 10th November 1908.

Naran Vishnu, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Haveli Taluka, N. D., Poona Zilla, is transferred to Patan Taluka, S. D., Satara Zilla, with effect from 29th December.

Bhalchandra Gajanan, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Patan Taluka, S. D., Satara Zilla, is transferred to Haveli Taluka, N. D., Poona Zilla, with effect from 1st January.

Rangnath Chimnaji, Candidate Vaccinator, Poona Zilla, was appointed Acting Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Haveli Taluka, Poona Zilla. from 19th to 31st December inclusive.

Narayan Ganesh, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bhimthadi Taluka, Poona Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 19th November to 3rd January inclusive.

Shanker Mahadeo, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Satara and Koregaon Talukas, was granted sick leave from 18th September to 1st October inclusive.

Kashinath Shesho, Candidate Vaccinator, Dharwar Zilla, S. D, was grated leave without pay from 3rd to 23rd October inclusive.

Tippana Appana, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Honavar Taluka, Kanara Zilla, is transferred to Yellapur Taluka, Kanara Zilla, with effect from 29th December.

The one month's sick leave granted to Mr. A. R. Pethe, Mamlatdar of Salsette, in extended by two months and Mr. Waman Gangadhar Pendse, B.A., is appointed to act during the extended period of leave.

The following appointments and promotions of Mamlatdars are ordered: With effect from 4th January vice. Mr. Devdatta D

## CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

### THE ARSIKERE-MANGALORE RAILWAY PROJECT.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—We understand that the commercial community of Mangalore is about to memoralise H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Governor of Madras afresh in regard to the proposed construction of a railway linking Arsikere and Mangalore and bringing the State of Mysore into direct railway communication with the West Coast. The project has been before the Government for a great number of years. There have been times when it seemed likely to be taken in hand at an early date, but there has always been some obstacle in the way, and no advance has been made beyond the survey of the line of ronte considered most suitable. It is not surprising that the people of Mangalore have found their patience severely tried by the numerous delays that have occured, and it is creditable to them that they are about to make a fresh attempt to get the line constructed. It is gratifying to know that they are assured of the cordial support of the planting community of Mysore and of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, which latter body will, no doubt follow the example set in Mangalore and memorialise the Government concerning a project which ought to be pressed forward until it is accepted. The subject has been under discussion in Mysore as well as in Mangalore. The time for advancing it to the front again is evidently thought to be ripe, and it is desirable that the communities concerned should act in such a manner as to impress upon the authorities the fact that the railway is not only desirable but becoming daily more and more of a necessity. Their case is a strong one. Though they have been led to cherish many hopes and expectations and have been doomed to disappointment on several previous occasions, the printed word stands on record in their behalf. More than eighteen months ago—on the 4th July, 1907, to be precise—we published extracts from a Despatch of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, containing quotations from a Note by the Railway Board, dated the 7th January, 1907. In the Note it was stated that "the demands of Mangalore, Coorg, and the Planting Districts, which would be served by a line from the Southern Mahratta Railway at Arsikere to Mangalore, will have to be met at no distant date." That is a very precise statement, and it encourages the belief that representations made now will receive more favourable consideration than has been accorded to earlier representations dating back to twenty years and more. That the railway for which Mysore planters and Mangalore citizens, though not they alone, ask is necessity has been acknowledged by the highest official authority on the subject of railway extension. The chief question, therefore, that remains to be settled is as to when sanction shall be given; and no time should be lost in discussing the details of ways and means.

On the side of urgency, we might cite many facts and claims that have been advanced from time to time by the communities specially interested; and the strong arguments that have been put forward in this way urgently demand consideration. Just now, however, there is a still graver reason to be urged for the early construction of the railway. The severe distress that is prevalent in parts of the Mysore State, a distress that threatens to develop until it must be described by that terrible word "Famine," affords, without any extraneous support an argument that should convince the most sceptical of the necessity for bringing the fertile tracts of the West Coast, as well as various centres that can only be reached through the medium of a seaport, into intimate connection with those areas in Mysore which have been shown to be liable to suffer from scarcity of food-grain and fodder, and to be not entirely guarded against the risk of positive famine. Apart from this, the commercial success of the proposed railway appears to be assured by the fertility of much of the country that it would serve, by the present course of trade between the Mysore State and Mangalore, and by the conditions of population; so that it is hard to see that adequate reasons can be advanced for a policy of inaction. True, there are possibly other railway projects before Government of a kind to promise still greater financial returns, especially in the early stages of their development; and the avowed policy of the Government of India, to put the matter in plain words, is to give the preference in respect to railway extension to those projects which promise the best monetary returns. Yet even if this be accepted as a policy beyond criticism—and this point can scarcely be discussed here—it must be remembered that the prevention of famine has been acknowledged to be quite as important a motive as the making of profits. The Arsikere-Mangalore project deserves, therefore, to be regarded in some other aspects than that of a money-making concern. It is more particularly because the prevailing distress in Mysore demonstrates the useful purpose that the proposed line would serve in regard to famine-prevention that we assert that the time is ripe for pressing the matter again, and more forcibly than ever, on the Governments of India, Madras and Mysore. It is a project that can no longer be treated as a purely commercial one, yet it possesses the great advantage of being able to face with equanimity the ordeal of a searching investigation into its commercial possibilities. Between the port of Mangalore and the planting districts of Mysore there is, as already stated, a steady flow of trade and of passenger traffic It would not be difficult to link Coorg up with the proposed link and thus add largely to the traffic already referred to; and probably in no part of India are there better prospects for what may be termed the creation of a new trade to supplement that which is being carried on now and which would be diverted automatically to the proposed railway whenever this was constructed.

It may safely be presumed that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway will welcome the further opening up of territory in whose development it is greatly interested, and wherein at present the traffic has mainly to depend on carts. It is a very large traffic, and practically all of it might be made to feed railways in stead of diverting traffic to other channels One of the chief aims of a great railway system should be to utilise such feeders for its own advantage. In doing this it would serve the public well while advancing its own interests. Railways, if judiciously administered, must be not only among the chief instruments of the opening up of the country and the development of its resources but also among the chief miners, by this very development while it is in process. It may safely be presumed under these circumstances that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, agreeing with these arguments, will help forward the project for linking-up Mysore with the West Coast. Some difficulties may be anticipated in respect to the raising of the capital for the construction of the proposed line, but if the authorities concerned can be persuaded to take up the view that we have advocated, that the need thereof is urgent, the money should very soon be forthcoming.

## VISIONS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The dramatic and extraordinary story of the doings of the two Russian revolutionaries in Tottenham cannot be dismissed as a [illegible] dal mania may, of course, in a general way be regarded as only matters for the police and doctors, though neither law nor science can find a sure preventitive. Men do suddenly grow mad, and if their madness should take a dangerous turn their victims are as much the victims of unfortunate circumstance as those who perish in an earthquake. We are sorry for them, but it cannot be helped. But these two Russians were not quite running amok. The driver of the motor car was deliberately murdered for the sake of the money he was conveying and the subsequent conduct of the revolutionaries is explained by the instinct of self-preservation; and, if finally the two men shot themselves it was because they were surrounded and it is better, after all, to die at once than by the slow, gradual processes of the law. The crime was the result of the influences that surround revolutionaries of all kinds, who are brought up in an atmosphere in which bloodshed is dignified into a virtue, and the basest actions considered the true way to manhood. The money in the motor car was probably necessary to some new and improper scheme against the Russian Government which the revolutionaries had on foot, and they probably considered no means unworthy of the object. Such has been the case with revolucionaires and anarchists at all times all over the world. Immature brains are easily misled and young eyes see glories which do not exist. Action comes easily to youth and hence the atrocities which form the history of anarchism. Each fresh deed only serves to induce other boys to go and do likewise. For years past the activity amongst Russian revolutionaries has been unceasing, and as a consequence hosts of young man in Russia have been infected with the most pernicious of doctrines. They have been taught that far more sacred than human life was the so-called ideal which there preceptors taught them, and have been witnesses of and in many instance participators in scenes of bloodshed, in which the actors were not foreign enemies but men of their own kith and kin. Such a training and such ideas these youths would naturally carry with them wherever they went, and hence we find the dignified and orderly life of London disturbed by scenes of the kind described by Reuter.

At Home the incident will probably lead to a demand for a further supervision of alien immigration, but larger issues are as a matter of fact involved. The affray in Tottenham is as significant as the murder of a crowned head, and the significance is that the modern civilised world is face to face with a development of the most dangerous kind. It may not be entirely a case for the doctors and the police. It is for statesmen, and, in India, for school-masters. The anarchist propaganda is most of all to be feared in India and for many reasons, chief of which is the sympathy which is extended if not openly to anarchism at least to individual anarchs by persons of position and responsibility. Besides, here in India the supervision which can be exercised over students and schoolboys is from the very nature of things inadequate. The Government is discovering that in many instances the very agency that should have been employed in training youth into the path of good order and discipline was busily engaged in corrupting it. Schoolmasters in India have glorified anarchsim to schoolboys, and institutions are known to be in existence, the sole purpose of which is to infect the immature with ideas borrowed from the Russian revolutionaries. The result it that amongst a people whose boast is has hitherto been that they modelled not merely their emotions but their conduct on religion, a large element has begun to see visions of quite other than a saintly kind, but they confuse malignancies with beatitudes. It is the task of the statesman to so remodel their pernicious environment that they are able at least to see correctly, for even the most badly-disposed do not wander into self-destructive paths deliberately.

## V.-P. P. WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE "INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH":—We are glad to note that the Government of India have informed his Majesty's Secretary of State that they do not wish to participate in the scheme initiated by the British Post Office for the establishment of an exchange between the United Kingdom and British Possessions of packets and parcels to be paid for on delivery. The decision is a very wise one and it will give immense satisfaction to traders Indian, and Anglo-Indian, throughout this country, who for some time past have feared lest they were to be subjected to competition from England, which would have been most unfair. The establishment of a Value Payable Post between India and the United Kingdom would have meant not only that the traders of the United Kingdom were being encouraged, subsidised, as it were, by the Imperial Government and the Government of India to enter into competition with the Indian and Anglo-Indian trader, but it woul have meant that in addition to British, goods, a great deal of Continental and American wares would have found their way by means of V.-P. P. into this country and we should have had the ridiculous and (to the sufferers therefrom) extremely obnoxious spectacle of a Government siding with the competitors of a traders to induce its subjects to buy foreign wares, and thus establish a foreign trade supremacy in its midst. The result of such a system would have proved, in time, the undoing of India, for a country is great, in a real sense, only in proportion to its manufacturing capacity, and it should, therefore, be the first care of every Government to protect its industries and workers and to encourage the establishment of indigenous new industries. The grossly unfair duties imposed by England upon India (the countervailing duties on cotton, for instance) have done, already, incalculable injury to the country—it would add the last straw to the camel's back had V.-P. P., with the United Kingdom been established to penalise the wholesale and retail trader in every class of goods throughout India. And the only people who would have benefited would have been, we suppose, those wealthy members of the services who would have ordered goods direct from England in bulk and saved money, possibly, by doing so. These people draw their salaries in India, like other folk, and they should spend them there. They are, as a matter of fact, absent too often from this country, on pleasure bent and intent on money-spending in Europe, and seeing that when they retire on pension they leave India, and settle at Home, or in the Colonies, thus depriving the trader in this country of the chance of securing any of their custom, it is surely not too much to expect that whilst they are in India, they should encourage local trade. And it would be well if every official were to remember that trade and the trader have made India, and that if deeds in the past count, the Anglo-Indian trader has certainly established a right to fair treatment in India at the hands of his Government, whilst it goes without saying that the Indian trader must be protected by the Indian Government unless justice is to become a byword in this country.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

## THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay season reports for the week ending 26th January give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Rain during week and current month 54 cents at Karachi, in the district maximum 28 cents at Jati, minimum 8 cents at Kotri. Rainfall deficient but beneficial to fodder and rabi crops. River at Bukkur on 25th, minus 1 foot 6 inches against minus 7 1/5 inches on same date last year. Estimated outturn of rice and dry crops fair. Standing crops generally flourishing but slightly damaged by frost in Mirpur, Batoro and Mirpur, Sakro talukas and Manjhand mahal and by frost and insects in Tatta taluka. Rabi operations nearly completed. Fodder supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition except in Tatta, Mirpur, Sakro and Karachi talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate.

SUKKUR.

Two cents of rain during week at Ghotki Germination of rabi crops satisfactory. Standing rabi crops flourishing. Estimated outturn of rice fair in Ubauro taluka and good elsewhere, and of jowari good in Rohri taluka, fair in Shikarpur, Sukkur, Naushahro, Abro, Pano and Mirpur talukas and poor in Ghotki and Ubauro talukas. Fooder and drinking water-supply adequate.

LARKANA.

Rain during week in the district maximum 20 cents at Dadu, minimum 1 cent at Nasirabad, none at Larkana; for current month 4 cents at Larkana, in the district maximum 20 cents at Dadu. minimum 1 cent at Nasirabad. Rainfall deficient and partial but beneficial to rabi crops. Wheat flourishing but needs rain in some talukas. Germination of rabi crops satisfactory. Oil-seeds slightly damaged by frost in eight talukas. Estimated outturn of rice and bajri good and of jowari fair. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

HYDERABAD.

Rain during week and current month 11 cents at Hyderabad, in the district maximum 27 cents at Badin, minimum 4 cents at Nawabshsh and Shahdadpur. Rain beneficial to rabi crops. Rabi cultivation generally completed. Wheat in good condition. Oilseeds slightly damaged by insects in two talukas and by frost in three talukas, and suffering in Digri taluka owing to deficiency of water in Jamrao canal. Cotton damaged by frost in Hyderabad and Shahdadpur talukas. Picking of cotton in progress in two talukas. Estimated outturn of rice and bajri good and of jowari and cotton fair. Fodder and water-supply adequate. Cattle in good condition.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Rain during week and current month 7 cents at Jacobabad, and 5 cents at Thul. Area under rabi cultivation same as last year in Jacobabad and Kashmor talukas, and 10, 20 and 35 per cent. more in Shahdadpur, Thul and Kandkot talukas respectively. Germination good except in Shahdadpur and Kandkot talukas where gram and rape-seed slightly injured by frost. Average outturn of kharif crops good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Cattle sufficient and in good condition.

THAR AND PARKAR.

Rain during week and current month 10 cents at Umarkot, in the district maximum 25 cents at Mithi, minimum 2 1/2 cents at Khipro. Rain almost general and beneficial to standing crops. Rabi crops satisfactory in the Desert, but withering in other parts of the district owing to insufficiency of water in canals. Lands being prepared for spring cultivation in Khipro taluka. Supply of fodder and water adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

Wheat in Viramgam taluka and Gogha pethe, wheat and barley in Modasa pethe, wheat, barley and gram in Daskroi taluka, and wheat, gram and cotton in Dhandhuka taluka in good condition. Wheat and barley in Dholka taluka and wheat in Gogha pethe being irrigated from tanks and wells. Picking of cotton and chillies in progress in Dholka taluka. Cotton in parts of Viramgam taluka, cotton and castor-oil seeds in parts of Sanand and Dholka talukas, and cotton, castor-oil seeds and tobacco in parts of Daskroi taluka damaged by frost. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair and of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient.

PANCH MAHALS.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in Godhra and Kalol talukas, fair to poor in Dohad taluka and Jhalod mahal and normal in Halol mahal. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair to good in Kalol taluka, fair in Godhra taluka and Halol and Jhalod mahals and poor in Dohad taluka. People are busy in fields in collecting hay. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultuarl stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate, Water for irrigation adequate.

BROACH.

Cotton, wheat and jowari in good condition in all talukas. Cotton crop improved by the cold weather in all talukas except Broach where it has slightly suffered. Harvesting of bajri, sesamum, rice and pulses completed in Jambusar taluka, of pulses commenced in Anklesvar taluka, and of rabi jowari in Hansot mahal. Picking of cotton commenced in all talukas. Area under different crops about normal. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good generally. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

SURAT.

Harvesting of jowari in progress in Chorasi, Olpad, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Standing crops in good condition throughout the district and Native States. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Bulsar, Pardi and Jalalpur talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

Threshing of kharif crops continues in Mahim taluka, Mokhada petha and Jawhar State. Collection of rab materials commenced in Shahapur and Kalyan talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle generally healthy. Prices of food-grains falling in some talukas.

KOLABA.

Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Collection of rab materials commenced in some places. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal. Price of rice at Alibag 8 seers 2 chataks per rupee.

RATNAGIRI.

Standing rabi crops in good condition. Collection of rab materials in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition except in Devgad taluka and Guhagar and Mandangad mahals. Price of rice 8 seers 9 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 22 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Supply of employment rates of wages and extent of emigration normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition.

KANARA.

No rain during week; for current month 30 cents at Bhatkal. Garden crops in fair condition. Harvesting of betel-nuts in progress in Sirsi and Yellapur talukas. Cutting of pepper commenced in Ankola taluka. Threshing of kharif crops and cutting of sugarcane continue. Rabi sowing completed in Bhatkal petha. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

No rain during week; for current month 74 cents at Parola and 15 cents at Jalgaon. Rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting of jowari completed, and of gram in progress in parts of Jalgaon taluka. Threshing of bajri in progress in Pachora taluka and of jowari in Chopda, Bhusaval and Raver talukas and Edalabad petha. Estimated outturn of bajri good and of jowari, sesamum and cotton fair to good. Estimated outturn of wheat fair to poor in dry land, of wheat and gram fair to good in irrigated land and of gram fair in dry land. Picking of cotton almost completed, except in parts of Edalabad petha were it is in progress. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

No rain during week; for current month 7 cents at Dhulia. Harvesting of gram in progress in Taloda, Shirpur, Shahada and Nandurbar talukas, Threshing of cereals and minor crops in progress in Sakri taluka and Navapur petha. Picking of cotton continues in Nandurbar taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor. Lands being prepared for next season in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda, Shahada and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Water for irrigation diminishing.

NASIK.

No rain during week; for current month 40 cents at Yeola. Rabi sowing and harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Chandor, Malegaon, Nandgaon and Kalvan talukas. Rabi crops suffering from want of moisture in Nasik, Dindori, Nandgaon, Sinnar, Kalvan and Malegaon talukas, and in good condition in Igatpuri and Baglan talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair to poor. Grass-hoppers still appear in Chandor taluka where they damaged bajri and other crops. Lands being prepared for next season in Malegaon taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient in all talukas except Sinnar where prices rising. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water-supply sufficient, except in Sinnar, Nandgaon, Chandor and Malegaon talukas where it is deficient. Water-supply for irrigation sufficient, except in Yeola, Sinnar, Chandor, Baglan, Malegaon and parts of Kalvan talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady everywhere except in Kalyan taluka where the price of bajri risen.

AHMEDNAGAR.

No rain during the week; for current month in the district 1 inch at Sangamner and 8 cents at Rahuri. Harvesting of jowari in progress. Jowari crop withering for want of moisture in light soil. Irrigated crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Fodder available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition, except in the eastern part of the district where rabi, jowari is not turning out so well as was expected. Harvesting of jowari commenced in some places. Threshing of bajri nearly completed. Jowari crop damaged by disease in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Pressing of sugarcane commenced in some places. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair to poor. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

SHOLAPUR.

Harvesting of rabi crops commenced. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Rabi crops withering for want of moisture in poor soil. Area under rabi cultivation in excess of normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops very poor and of rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in western talukas and fair in eastern and central talukas. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

No rain during week; for current month in the district 22 cents at Bagevadi, 23 cents at Bagalkot, 30 cents at Bilgi and Hungund, and 14 cents at Sindgi. Rabi crops still green in low lands and black soil. Harvesting of wheat and gram in progress. Withered jowari removed and brought for sale. Cotton in fair condition. Jowari and gram slightly damaged by insects in parts of Bagevadi taluka. Estimated outturn of Kharif and rabi crops fair to poor, except in Muddebihal taluka where the estimate is good. Fodder-supply insufficient, except in parts of Bagalkot, Badami and Muddebihal talukas and Bilgi petha. Supply of green grass diminishing. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

No rain during week; for current month in the district maximum 42 cents at Khanapur, minimum 1 cent at Parasgad. Harvesting of kharif crops almost over. Cotton crop in flower and bud. Pressing of sugarcane in progress. Area sown with kharif crops below normal. Estimated outturn of rice good, and of millet fair in the western portion of the district and fair to poor in the eastern portion Prospects of rabi crops poor in the eastern portion and fair in the western portion of the district. Fodder running short in Athni and Gokak talukas and selling dear generally. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Belgaum, Gokak and Parasgad talukas and Murgod mahal. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

Harvesting of rice and early jowari nearly completed, and of wheat continues in four talukas. Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of rice, jowari, wheat and cotton fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

BARODA.

Rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting of pulse continues in Baroda, Padra and Gandevi mahals, of jowari in Gandevi, Veluchha and Chasama mahals, of rice in Vakal mahal and of bajri in Kalol mahal. Cotton, castor-oil seeds and other crops slightly damaged by frost in parts of Baroda, Kadi and Amreli divisions. Sugarcane and wheat crops in Damnagar mahal, cotton, castor-oil seeds and other crops in Kadi and Kalol mahals, tobacco in Petlad mahal, jowari and wheat in Kodinar mahal, ginger and sugarcane in Gandevi mahal and poppy plantations, rape-seed and wheat crops in Sidhpur mahal being irrigated. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Gandevi and Kodinar mahals. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Standing wheat, rape-seed and gram crops in flourishing condition. Area sown normal. General prospects good. Supply of fodder adequate. Green grass available in Palanpur State. Grass suffered from want of sufficient moisture in the soil. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary and above normal. Price of bajri 11 and of jowari 13 seers per rupee.

CUTCH.

Eighteen cents of rain during week and current month at Lakhpat. Standing rabi crops generally in fair condition. Cotton in fair condition. Harvesting of jowari continues in all talukas except Khavda. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

MAHI KANTHA.

Four cents of rain during week at Sathamba, none at Sadra. Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by frost in Gadhewada, Katosan, Idar and Mohanpur. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Gadhewada, Valasna and Mohanpur.

## TRAGEDY IN CEYLON.

### Alleged Murder of Planter and his Wife.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

The Kandy correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" wired from that station on the 23nd instant as follows:

News has reached Kandy of a terrible tragedy at Metale, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Litten, of Madawala estate, being found dead in bed yesterday, death being due to poisoning.

It appears that Mr. Litten wrote to the minister stating that his wife was dead and asking him to come. The minister, on arriving found both Mr. and Mrs. Litten lying dead in bed. Superintendent E. B. Alexander and Inspectors Attygalle and Bakmewewa have proceeded to Metale to hold an inquiry.

Information of the occurrence was conveyed by telegraph to the German Consul in Colombo the same day, Mr. Litten being a German subject.

Mr. Litten came out to Ceylon in the latter end of 1906, to pick up planting with a view to purchasing an estate of his own and managing it. After having had a look round he went on to Madavela, which had been opened up by Dr. Cuntze, and subsequently he went into partnership with the latter. He had been on Madavela ever since.

Mr. Litten was a well-to-do man, about thirty years of age. He had read for the law, out inheriting a considerable sum of money, he decided to come to Ceylon to plant. He married shortly before leaving Germany and brought his wife out with him. Mrs. Litten went home last year and came out again only a fortnight ago. Both she and her husband were in perfect health and spirits.

There can be no suggestion of suicide and the circumstances—particularly the message sent by Mr. Litten—point unmistakably to foul play.

## BATHING, EXERCISE, AND TEA.

In a little book, "Vital Economy; or How to Conserve Your Strength," issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin, the author, Dr. J. H. Clarke, says the "Westminster Gazette," deals with some interesting points in vital economics. He holds, for instance, that many people use the bath and soap not wisely but too well:—

I find (he says) many people imagine that it is necessary for their salvation that they should not only plunge bodily once a day into water, cold or hot, as the case may be, but that they must scrub themselves all over with soap every time they do it. This is a very effective way of disinsulating the magnetic machine, and depleting the individual of vital energy. Soap is necessary for the exposed parts, but for delicate skins and for those which have a tendency to be dry, soaping every day is a perfectly unnecessary measure.

There are many people who attribute their immunity from colds to the peactice of taking a cold bath all the year round; but these, Dr Clarke says, are only a minority and the strong. The morning cold bath makes those who are not robust "susceptible to colds, instead of hardening them."

Dr. Clarke believes that the cult of muscularity in this country is very much overdone. "Exercise" has become a fetish word luring us to our perdition. Exercise is not, he says, for everybody or for anybody under all conditions, and the indiscriminate advice to take "plenty of exercise" is just as fatal as the indiscriminate advice to take "plenty of fresh air."

There are some people in the world who "never know what it is to be tired," and they are generally very proud of this. They might just as well be proud of having no sense of smell or taste or sight. They are lacking in a very necessary sense—that is all. Those people will overfatigue themselves without being in the least aware of it, and I have often seen extremely serious results from this want of the fatigue sense.

It is on the approach of old age that the evils of over-indulgence in exercise in early life are most clearly seen in inelastic muscles, a weakened heart, and a liver which cannot obtain its wonted stimulus.

On the question of simulants, Dr. Clarke speaks with no bated breath. He points out that alchoholic stimulants "lead directly to a waste of vital energy even when used in what is commonly called moderation." And of the "poison habits," the tea habit, he asserts, is "one of the most subtle, insinuating and injurious." He goes on to say:—

Tea belongs to a group of nerve-stimulants which enable a person to get more out of himself in the shape of mental or bodily energy than he would be able to get without them. This is drawing a bill on the bank of his nervous system, of coures, and the bill will have to be met.

When the tea habit is established it causes an abnormal rate of "nerve-wear," and neurasthenia and dyspepsia follow in the train. Coffee is less injurious, but it follows the general rule: "it is an excellent servant, but a bad master."

BLACKPOOL firemen have been the "victims" of a welcome hoax. In answer to an alarm they hurried to the house of Alderman Fish, chairman of the watch committee, to find a supper awaiting them.

"CLEVELAND" TWIST DRILLS.

Style 106 Taper.

Style 108 Straight.

We have large stocks of all kinds in all Sizes.

The best is always the cheapest, buy the "Cleveland" and you will get the best.

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BUCHANAN'S
"Black & White"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
*Sold Everywhere.*

FORE!!!

We have pleasure in informing GOLFERS that we have just received a stock of the
MOST UP-TO-DATE CLUBS
made of "NEVER RUST" Metal—These are as used by the best PROFESSIONALS at Home.

CLEEKS
MASHIES
LOFTERS
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Rs. 4-12
EACH.

The above have been carefully selected by a Scotch player.

McALPIN & HUGGETT,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

*Each bott'e of genuine* VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co. Sole Agents for Madras.—J. HILKEN & Co. Agents in Bombay.
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## BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 8th January :—

Considered application from Messrs. Sorabjee Ookerjee Oomrigar and Cavasji Ookerji Oomrigar for the building lease of plot No. 90 on the Princess Street Estate, and stipulating that the application is made on the understanding that the Trustees will give the plots without any restriction as to a liquor shop.

Read also their letter, dated 22nd December.

The Chairman having, in the first instance, put to the vote the question as to whether a liquor-shop should be allowed on the premises, it was agreed by a majority that a liquor-shop should be allowed.

Mr. Sheppard having demanded a poll, the result was as follows :—

For.—The Chairman, Brig-Genl. Greenfield, Sir Walter Hughes, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Cuffe, Mr. Gamadia, and Mr. Proes.

Against.—Mr. Wacha, Mr. Sheppard, Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and Sir Sassoon David.

The Chairman having then proposed that—

"The application is accepted. The Board will not object to the premises being used for a liquor-shop subject to the shop being situated on Road No. 7 at the furthest possible distance from Lohar Street," the proposition was agreed to.

It was accordingly resolved—

Resolution.—The application is accepted. The Board will not object to the premises being used for a liquor-shop subject to the shop being situated on Road No. 7 at the furthest possible distance from Lohar Street.

Considered application from Mr. Ibrahimbhoy M. Rowjee for the building lease of plot No. 98-B on the Gamdevi Estate as shown on Engineer's plan.

Resolution.—The application is accepted subject to Mr. Ibrahimbhoy M. Rowjee paying the balance of the deposit money, viz., Rs. 739-4-0 in terms of the application.

Considered the following letters regarding the auction sale of plots Nos. 1A, 4A and 5A in scheme III :—

(a) Letter from Messrs. Bennett & Co., Auctioneers, dated 7th January :—

Re-sale of plots Nos. 1A, 4A, and 5A at Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Back Road.

We have the honour to report that the right of occupying of the abovementioned plots for the term of 999 years were put up to auction yesterday and sold at the following prices :—

Plot No. 1A—was sold to Rahim Vali Mahomed at Rs. 45 per square yard.

Plot No. 4A—was sold to Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdass at Rs. 40 per square yard.

Plot No. 5A—Kikabhoy Abdool Hoosein at Rs. 45 per square yard.

Enclosed please find plans of the plots signed by the purchasers. Kindly acknowledge receipts.

(b) Letter from the Engineer, dated the 8th January :—

With reference to your letter of the 17th ultimo I have the honour to inform you that the right of lease of the following plots Nos. 1A, 2A, 4A, 5A, 3, 4 and 5 in the above Scheme were put up to public auction by Messrs. Bennett & Co., Auctioneers, on the 6th instant—only plots 1A, 4A and 5A were sold as they realized the reserved price.

2. The Plots sold realized an average rate of Rs. 43·24 per square yard.

3. The accompanying statement shows the rate per square yard realized for each plot at the auction and interest at 4 1-2 per cent. on the capital value of the plot per annum.

| No. of Plot. | Total Area. | Rate per sq. yd. | Capital Value of the area. | 4 1-2 per cent. Interest on Capital Value. | Average rate per sq. yd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sq. yds. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1A. | 1,433 | 45 | 64,485 | 2,901·82 | 43·24 |
| 4A. | 1,116 | 40 | 44,640 | 2,008·80 | |
| 5A. | 630 | 45 | 28,350 | 1,275·75 | |

Resolution.—To be recorded.

## THE ASSESSMENT OF VACANT LANDS.

Considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 209 of the 15th September papers underlying Circular on Memorandum from the Engineer, of the 5th December forwarding the following case and opinion of Counsel on the question of the assessment of vacant land and plots during the course of building operations :—

Ex Parte.

CASE FOR THE OPINION OF COUNSEL.

Re the assessment by the Municipality of Vacant Building plots and also of plots let on lease between the date of the lease or agreement for lease and the completion of the building.

For some time past disputes have been going on between the Improvement Trust and the Municipality as to the proper principle upon which to assess (1) Vacant Building plots vested in the Trust and (2) Building plots which, though leased or agreed to be leased, have not yet got any completed building upon them and which though they may or may not be rent earning so far as the Trust is concerned (depending upon whether the free building period has expired or not) at all events are not rent earning so far as the tenant is concerned.

As regards the first class of case the principle upon which the Municipality has hitherto arrived at its assessment has been to take the rent per square yard received by the Trust for adjoining plots on the same estate which have in fact been let and to apply that rent to the vacant plot. While in the second class of case they take the average rent payable under the lease after taking into consideration the free building period and assess on that rent without taking into consideration the fact that during actual building the lessee makes no profit.

In the second class of cases it does not really affect the Trust as under all their leases or agreements for leases the tenants become liable to pay the taxes from the date of the contract and they can be recovered by the Trust from the tenant. Where however the plots are held only under an agreement for building lease, the lease not being granted till completion of the building the Municipality assess the Trust contending that the lessees are mere licensees and not lessees and that the Trust are primarily liable under Section 146 of the Municipal Act.

The results of this is that the Trust are in a somewhat difficult position as, assuming the Municipality are correct in assessing them and not their tenant, it they pay the assessment and the tenant dispute the principle on which it has been made, as has been done in several cases, they will no doubt have difficulty in recovering the amount from the tenant.

Under the circumstances it becomes necessary to consider whether the principle upon which the assessment is made is correct and if Counsel is of opinion that it is not, a decision of the Court on the point will have to be obtained.

The matter has been under discussion for some considerable time and the Assessor had an interview with the Deputy Trust Engineer to hear its complaint under Section 165. It was then referred to the Commissioner and its final decision on the point is contained in a letter from the Assessor and Collector to the Trust Engineer, dated 1st September 1908, a copy of which is sent herewith.

From this it will be seen that they maintain their contention as regards plots which are in fact let, whilst as regards unlet plots they arrive at their rent on the basis of adjoining plots which are let but make a slight concession by taking an average of 3 years on estates where the free building time is one year or under and 5 years where it is over 1 year.

The Section of the Municipal Act touching the point is 154 (1) under which the annual rent for which land may reasonably be expected to let from year to year after deducting 10 per cent. is to be taken as the rateable value.

As regards vacant plots the Trust contend that under this section all they should be rated at should be the amount they can get for the use of the plot for one year which seeing that it is not agricultural land would practically be its value as a place for storage of building materials. That the rent at which plots let after buildings have been put upon them should not be taken as a guide at all as a man will pay a very different rent for land on a long lease for the purpose of building than he will for land from year to year and therefore that as practically the only use the Trust can put the land to until they have let it on long leases is to let it from time to time for storage purposes the rent they can expect to get for that purpose should be taken as the basis.

As regards the second class of case the Trust contend that until a building is put up on the plot and is ready for occupation the ground is not worth any more rent than it would get if let from year to year for storage of building materials. That the rent the tenant agrees to pay when he enters into his agreement is not the real value of the land then but it represents the rent he is willing to pay for it after he has developed it fully and after he is in a position to get a return from the buildings he has erected upon it and that the additional value does not attach to it until the building is completed.

Counsel is sent herewith a copy of the notes of evidence and Judgment in Small Cause Court Appeal No. M. 1. of 1908 which is referred to in the Assessor's letter but this does not seem to affect the point in question as the amount of the assessment not having been objected to the only point was whether vacant land was assessable at all or not and it is not denied by the Trust that their lands are liable to assessment.

The assessment of vacant plots on the rent of the adjoining plots practically amounts to assessing them at interest on their capital value as the rent of adjoining plots is arrived at by taking 4 1-2 per cent. on what lessees bid. On this point Counsel is referred to page 157, Ryde on Rating, old Edn., R. V. School Board of London, 55 L. J. M. C. page 37 from which it will be seen that this is not a sound principle on which to assess.

There are numerous cases (page 144 Ryde on Rating) which decide that land is to be rated on its existing and not its future value and Counsel is particularly referred to Stayley vs. Castleton, 33 L. J. M. C. page 178, Harter vs. Salford Overseers, 34 L. J. M. C. 206, R. vs. West-brooke 10 Q. B. 178. The wording of the English Acts upon which decisions were given are for all practical purposes the same as the Municipal Act and they would apparently therefore be followed here. The most recent case in which the matter has been touched is which can be found is Farnham Flint Company vs. Farnham Union 1901 (1) K. B. 272.

No direct authority can be formed on the question whether the land during building operations is assessable at the rent the Lessee has agreed to pay under his lease, but it is submitted that it is covered by Stayley Castle where it was held that the occupier of a closed mill was rateable at the rent it would command as a storehouse and not at the rent it would command if the mill were in full work. And the land has to be assessed at what it would fetch in its then condition from year to year (Sculcoates Union vs. Hull Docks 1895 A.C. (136) and as it would be perfectly impossible to let the land during the years of building if then offered from year to year at the same rate at which the lessee has agreed to pay for the rent of his term it is submitted that that rent is not the rent on which the assessment should be made. Having regard to the wording of section and the English Cases on the point the Trust contend that in making the assessment the Municipality have no right to take any notice of the fact that a plot has in fact been let at a long lease at a certain rent. All they have to consider is what can be got for the land for the next year as it then exists vacant or with a building in course of erection upon it from an outsider and not from a Lessee on a long term. For all practical purposes an outsider would give nothing for it and it is only because for the rights given to him in after years that the Lessee is willing to give anything but this as the Trust contend is a point which cannot be brought under consideration.

The fact that lessees are allowed a certain free period under their leases does not seem to affect the point as the Trust contend that independently of this the assessment is wrong. The free period varies on different estates from 6 months to 2 years and the building never is in fact erected by the time the free period expires.

Counsel will please advise.

Ex Parte.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Case for the opinion of Counsel.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Whether the basis of assessment (1) vacant plots (2) of Plots upon which buildings are in course of erection proposed by the Municipality is correct.

OPINION.

(1) In my opinion the basis of assessment proposed by the Commissioner is wrong in both the cases referred to. The value upon which he proposes to assess is in my opinion not the sum for which the plots could be expected to be let from year to year but the sum which the hypothetical tenant would be prepared to pay yearly for a long lease giving him certain specific rights of building. It seems to be quite clear that this sum would necessarily vary according to the length of the lease and the provisions contained in it and these are not elements, for consideration in ascertaining its letting value from year to year, i.e., in effect for a single average year. It is obvious that building land must fetch a higher rent if let on a lease for 999 years than if let on a lease for 7 years. It is equally obvious that it would fetch a higher rent if no restrictions were inserted in the lease as to the class of building to be erected or as to its user. How can the Court therefore deduce the sum which a tenant would be willing to give for the land if let to him for a year from the sum that another tenant would be willing to give if let to him for a term of years upon particular conditions. That the property must be valued as it exists is one of the first principles of rating. For the difference between present and prospective value see (in addition to the authorities cited) A. G. vs. Sefton 32 L. J. Ex. 230 and Tyne Coal Coy. vs. Wallsend 46, L. J. M. C., 185.

QUESTION.

(2) If not, what is the correct basis of assessment?

OPINION.

(2) The correct basis of assessment is in my opinion to ascertain what a tenant would give for the land for a period of one year only (but with a reasonable chance of being able to stay on afterwards) from the date of the assessment. It is clear that the hypothetical tenant would not base his offer for the land on its building value he could only base it on its value for some temporary purpose: it might be that the land would be suitable for storage purposes only or it might be that it could be used for the erection of temporary huts or booths or possibly for the sale of wood or some similar commodity. In some cases even it might be possible to use it for growing vegetables but in every case the user for which the hypothetical tenant might be supposed to take it, must be such as is capable of being expended in the year. In the case of plots upon which building operations have been actually commenced probably none of these purposes (except possibly that of storage) could be taken into account and I doubt whether any rateable value could be ascribed to it if the building operations were in such a state that no beneficial use would be made of any part of the land for building during the year (see per Grove J. in the Tyne Coal Co.'s case above referred to) and the Metropolitan Board of Works v. Overseers of West Home, L. R. 6., Q. B. 193. If the land in the state it is at the time of making the rate is not capable of beneficial occupation during the year following it is not rateable at all.

QUESTION.

(3) Does the onus lie on the Municipality to prove that the land can be let from year to year at the amount at which they had assessed it?

OPINION.

(3) If on appeal the Municipality claimed that the rateable value was to be based on the rent which a tenant would pay if he got a lease for a term of years, I think that the onus would be upon them to show that this would be the rent which the hypothetical tenant would be willing to pay from year to year. I do not think that the Court could say that the assessment by the Commissioner was "prima facie" binding, so that the onus was on the Trust to disprove it. The Court would have to ascertain for itself what was the fair letting value from year to year.

QUESTION.

(4) Are the Municipality correct in assessing the Trust under Section 146 of the Municipal Act until the tenant has built upon the land or are the Trust in the same position as a Fazendar?

OPINION.

(4) I think they are correct in so doing. There is no definition of "Fazendar" in the Act (so far as I can discover) and I think that it must be used in its ordinary Bombay significance as a person who is entitled only to a fixed ground rent arising from a perpetual tenure by the tenant. I do not think that the Trust can be said to be in any sense a "Fazendar."

QUESTION.

(5) If the Trust should be assessed in the first instance, can they insist on the tenant being assessed when he has commenced building or must they wait till the building is complete?

OPINION.

(5) The answer to this question depends upon the meaning to be ascribed to the words "has built upon the land." I think myself that a tenant who has actually commenced to build though he may not have completed, his building comes within the expression but I think that the opposite view is quite arguable as the definition of "building" [Section 3 (8)] seems to point to completed structures only.

QUESTION.

(6) Generally.

OPINION.

(6) Having regard to the difficulty and importance of the questions involved I suggest that, that Municipal Commissioner and the Trust might agree to state a case for the decision of the Court under Chapter XXXVIII. of the Code, taking a concrete typical case of a vacant plot. I do not think that the provisions for appeals to the C. J. of the Small Cause Court in the Municipal Act would be any bar to such procedure. It would however be as well to agree specifically that the Municipality should not make any point of the Trust having a specific remedy under Sections 217-219 of the Municipal Act.

(Sd.) G. R. LOWNDES,
28th November 1908.

Resolution.—A copy of Mr. Lowndes' opinion, with the case submitted to him should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner who should be requested in the first instance to agree with the Trust to state a case for the decision of the Court as suggested by Counsel.

Considered the following Resolution of Government in the General Department, dated the 17th December :—

Memorandum from the Collector of Bombay, dated 8th December.

Forwarding a copy of the following Award in respect of land resumed out of the Wellington Lines Estate for widening the Mayo Road :—

"The true area of the land is 2,761 square yards. Under Section 66 (1) I value the land at Rs. 27,610. The capital debt due by the Board to the Secretary of State should be reduced by that amount."

Memorandum.—Copy of the Award should be forwarded to the Accountant-General for information.

Resolution.—To be recorded. The Capital debt due by the Board should be reduced accordingly and Government be informed.

## GERMAN IDEAS OF ENGLISH HABITS.

### Confused Ideas of Berlin Society.

An amusing dispute which has arisen at the Royal Theatre in regard to the clothes to be worn by the players in the forthcoming production of Mr. Maugham's comedy "Mrs. Dot" draws attention to the confusion prevailing in German society on the burning question of men's dress.

The theatre authorities think that the English atmosphere of the play can only be properly reproduced if the actors wear evening dress, whether the scene is laid in a drawing room at tea-time or on the river. Members of the cast are trying in vain to convince the management of its error.

This same violent conflict of ideas is causing great inconvenience to fashionable hostesses and to hotel managers, who are striving valiantly but without much success to induce German gentlemen not to don evening dress until the evening. Dress suits, however, continue to dot the landscape at all hours. No daylight function is complete without them. They appear at the launching of battleships and the unveiling of statues, at garden parties, afternoon receptions, and at funerals.

The thousands of young Germans who cross the Channel to learn business and English manners return to advocate the English rules of dress for men but their example seems only to add to the perplexity. The result is that the new luxurious hotels with restaurants and "palmcourts" present a wild riot of incongruous attire. Some guests come to luncheon and tea in evening coats or dinner jackets, while others arrive to dinner and late supper in lounge or morning suits.

The Kaiser has long been trying to effect a reform in the matter of clothes. Some time ago his Majesty decreed that neither men nor women should be admitted to certain opera preformances unless attired in evening dress.

## A DEAD WOMAN AND HER DOG.

### A PATHETIC STORY.

A remarkable story was told before the Commissioner of Police relating to an obstruction caused by a dog to the police in their attempt to remove the body of a Bengali woman named Shoshi Bagdini of 183, Upper Circular Road.

The deceased who was a professional beggar, lived alone in a hut in the abovementioned road. She owned a large pet dog. On Saturday night the woman after a liness died. On Sunday evening some of the neighbours discoverd that the woman lay dead on her bed with the dog on her body which made ferocious attempts to attack anyone who dared to approach its dead mistress. Several attempts were made by the neighbours to induce the dog to partake of some food brought and left at the door but the faithful animal beyond a growl not only refused the food but refused to leave his mistress's body which it guarded with much affection and apparent grief.

The police on receipt of information proceeded in strong numbers accompanied by "domes" armed with lathis to the woman's hut and made efforts to entice the animal away so as to remove the body but to no purpose, as the animal growled and exhibited unmistakable signs of attack ing any one who approached it. The police then decided to poison the dog. Some poisoned food was thrown to the dog which after eating it became drowsy but the poison apparently failed to produce death. Thereupon the "domes" in conjunction with the police brandished their lathis when the dog becoming savage rushed out of the hut to attack its assailants, who quickly moved out of the way. The dog then made an attempt to get back to the bedside of his dead mistress but was attacked and killed. The usual inquest was then held on the body of the deceased. As it was found that death was due to natural causes, the body was ordered to be disposed of.

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According to the latest information received at Aldershot, the year's Army manœuvres, which are to take place in September in Wiltshire, will be the most important held since the Salisbury Plain operations of 1898. The troops to be employed will number about 60,000 horse and foot, divided into two (Red and Blue) armies, the former consisting of Lieutenant-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's First and Second Infantry Divisions, with the Household Cavalry Brigade from London and Windsor, and the First (Aldershot) Cavalry Brigade, under Brigadier-General the Hon. G. H. G. Byng, C.B., M.V.O.; the latter of the Third and Fourth Infantry Divisions of the Southern and Eastern Commands, together with the Second and Fourth Cavalry Brigades from Canterbury and Colchester, with Army Corps troops made up from the other military commands of the Territorial Force. Operations will last about ten days, which will involve an expenditure of about £80,000.

## DR. SCOTT ON "MILTON."

On Wednesday, in the hall of the "Anjuman-i-Islam School, Rev. Dr. Scott delivered a lecture on "Milton", in the course of which he said :

"The founding of an Inter-Collegiate Union is an event of some importance in the development of the life of the University. It is true the beginnings are not great. Our permanent habitation is unfixed and our numbers are limited, but all great things grew slowly. I wish to render my humble tribute to the memory of the transcendent poet whose tercentenary has just been celebrated. But first let me refer to ourselves and our relation to the University. This Society is a new departure, synchronising with new departures in the greater world. We have had our little storm and stress, and now we are to begin the new era of enlarged responsibility and mutual good-will. As students we are to begin it with greater studiousness, deeper earnestness and a clearer quest of practical good. Here you are specially to consider what from an Indian point of view would seem to be helpful to yourselves and beneficial to the general cause of education. And you wish to follow with intelligent interest the thoughts and plans both of those that guide this University and also of them that in other lands uphold the standards of educational reform. At present the Bombay curriculum is very far from satisfactory. Even if it were good in itself, it would still be gravely imperfect from the fact that it is so little in touch with the present condition of higher education in other parts of the world. All universities are inter-related; and when we use the same designations of degrees must seek to attain and maintain equality of worth and dignity and privilege. Moreover, our best students should be able to compete with the best students of other universities for the prizes that are open to all, but the other universities have already been putting their house in order and leaving us out of the race. And again we have to fit our students for further study in Europe.

Experience shows that we have quite as good material as any. Shall we then, through a dull conservatism be stranded and left high and dry, our best men deprived of life's best opportunities? Shall we not rather realise that the world moves, that new problems require new adaptation and equipment, and that we must resolutely fit ourselves for a place in the foremost ranks of those that work for progress and the common good? But the benignant attentions of the Bombay Government are compelling us to consider the situation. His Excellency the Governor has put his finger on ailing points and and made us feel our state of health. Of this indeed we had some consciousness already. On some important subjects our standard of graduation is said to be modelled on English School examinations. With regard to philosophic branches—logic, ethics, economics—a Government of India scholar, fresh from Cambridge, said to me that the standing epithet of the Bombay standard of these things was 'atrocious.' But the chief fault is not in the subjects prescribed, but in the method into which we glide. And that is due mainly to the largeness of the classes in combination with the imperfect aims of the students. The general defect is that our system promotes memory rather than thought. And these materials of memory are not what the student has a living interest in. They have been acquired for a temporary purpose only. Neither, in the majority of cases, is education acquired for its own sake, nor in such a manner as to give mental faculties their best training. The full cure can be found only in the creation of a passion for knowledge and an earnest desire for culture. But what the University can demand is that in our studies we shall dive deeper. The student who has got to the heart of his subject has got beyond the superficial matter than can be crammed for a superficial examination; he has brought into exercise faculties of investigation, reflection, judgement; and he has kindled in his heart an interest in, it may be an affection for his work. The result will then be the attainment of knowledge of which he will not desire to divest himself, and the formation of a scientific habit of mind which will remain a portion of his intellectual and moral nature. Now this interior use of education as a mere means to a wordly and is natural enough, and to some extent it exists in all countries. Nor do I deny that we have here some true and eminently successful students. But we need a far larger number of the better kind to redeem the many. We must try to bring hundreds to the level of our tens.

The Government have sketched a scheme of which the idea is to lessen the number of subjects so as to allow a more thorough study of each. The first requirement is that the work of the Previous Class should be on a higher standard than at present, so that thereafter there shall be three years (and not as now two) of genuine University work. Next, the most important thing is to get the necessary history carried over into the voluntary history. Compulsory history, placed in the midst of half a dozen subjects, never did and never can produce the anticipated effects. History is a fine study to those that love to trace the evolution of human society, the uprise of the less privileged classes and the growing increase of the products and powers of mind, and large numbers will continue to choose it; but to the student, pressed with the harder problems of severer studies, it is distasteful task-work, and the effect of having to commit to memory volumes of this looser material is to check his progress in his proper field. When the new scheme is adopted there will be three main optionals all more thoroughly studied, the voluntary languages and literature will be absorbed in the compulsory, and the compulsory history will be absorbed in the voluntary. And to these greater justice will be done. Moreover, new attention will be given to the higher M.A. or Honours' Degree. University reconstruction is a thorny matter: but this is the hour of opportunity, and our educational experts, all of whom know that some such reform is devoutly to be desired, will hardly let the occasion pass without giving shape and sanction to such change as will enable the gifted youth of this Presidency to serve their country with greater attainments and fuller effect. These are questions in which I ask you to take an intelligent interest—not presumptuously as those who dictate but humbly, as those who are learning, with open and expanding minds as men who would train themselves to be worthy to exercise influence in their day and generation."

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The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 29th January was 627, giving a death-rate of 31·90 per annum per thousand as against 37·01 the corresponding period of last year, and 46·02 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 58 died from fevers; 16, plague; 10, small-pox; 2, measles; 4, cholera; 33, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 192, affections of the respiratory organs; 22, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 27, still-born; 92, old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 298; Hindu low caste, 62; Musulman, 145; Parsi, 14; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 5; European, 2; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown castes, 3. The total number of births was 410 as against 405 the corresponding period of last year, and 413 the average over the past five years.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### ESTATE OF THE LATE D. MACROPOLO.

### Application for a Receiver.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay High Court yesterday, an application for the appointment of a receiver was made in the suit of Alassandro Macropolo, by his next friend Maria Bora, against Atanssi Harisiadis, the defendant. A Judge's summons, issued at the instance of the plaintiff, required the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from dealing with the estate of the late D. Macropolo, Tobacconist and Cigar merchant, and why a receiver of the estate should not be appointed. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs Wadia Ghandy, and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The facts of the case appeared to be that proceedings were filed by the plaintiff for the administration of the estate of the late Mr. D. Macropolo; for claiming sums lost to the estate; for asking for accounts, and other matters. In the plaint, it was stated, among other things, that Dametrius Macropolo died on 26th November 1901, at Alexandria, having made his will dated 19th July 1900, of which the defendant was the sole survising executor. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, were applied for in Bombay by this plaintiff's mother, for the benefit of the plaintiff, during his minority. D. Macropolo had made a large fortune in his business in Bombay and Calcutta. The defendant was in his employment, and was later paid 35 per cent in the profits of the Bombay shop. Under the terms of the will, the defendant became entitled to a half share in the Calcutta and Bombay shops, on the condition that he was to bring in a proportionate share in the capital. Shortly before Macropolo's death, the defendant came to Alexandria, and took away from his mother the keys of safes and boxes. He opened the safe, and removed the valuables. No list, inventory, or account was rendered, or filed by him in the Consular Court there. He also took away a large number of share certificates in various public companies, such as of a brewery close to Alexandria, the National Bank of Greece, promissory-notes including one for 11,000 francs signed by one Tocos; jewellery worth about £4,000, consisting of rare antiques, of which the deceased was fond; also, account books, vouchers, and papers. Sometime later, the defendant asked Mrs. Bora, the plaintiff's mother, to leave Macropolo's house in Alexandria, known as the Bombay Castle, although she was entitled to live in it under the will. The defendant and his family occupied the house. The defendant also removed to his house at Athens £3,000 of furniture belonging to the estates, alleging that has had bought the same for £600. He also took possession of two valuable oil paintings of the Veronise school of artists. The house had cost £17,000, twenty-two years ago; the value had much increased since when let, each of its four floors were rented at £ 300 per annum. A leasehold property at Cairo, which fetched rent at £ 2,000 a year; the defendant had sold it, but it was not known what he had done with the proceeds. Macro polo had moneys in the Credit Lyonnis Bank, and in the Egyptian Bank, at Alexandria. Besides which, there was a large stock-in-trade, and the business in Bombay and Calcutta. The defendant had come to Bombay only thrice; in 1903, 1906 and 1907; there was no proper management. According to the Bombay books, the stock-in-trade was Rs. 1,03,375; at Calcutta, it was worth Rs. 45,000. The defendant changed the name of the business from D. Macropolo to D. Macropolo and Co. One of the men employed by the defendant had embezzled Rs. 6,000 from the Bombay shop. By setting up a cigarette factory of his own at Cairo, the defendant had done much mischief to the business. Divers acts of waste and wilful fault were committed.

The defendant urged in his statement, that Macropolo left India for good in 1892, since which the management of the business was entrusted to the defendant. The plaintiff became entitled to the benefits of the will, when he came of age of 21; until that time, he could not file this suit, or apply for a receiver. Under the terms of the will, he was entitled to a half share in both the business in India. The amount to his credit in Bombay was Rs. 34,099, on 1st January 1908; at Calcutta, Rs. 14,850; in the Rangoon shop, Rs. 5,845; total Rs. 54,795. It was under the advice of Mr. Richard Brinakill Briscoe, Barrister-at-Law at Alexandria, who, according to the directions of the deceased, was to be consulted by the trustees in all legal matters, that he had obtained the key of the safe, which Mr. Briscoe eventually sent to the British Consulate. The safe was opened by Mr. Briscoe, head clerk, in the presence of Mr. Bora. Inventory was filed in Court. There were 3 shares in the Greek Lottery Ticket; 2 Foncier Lottery shares, 1886; papers relating to the birth of the plaintiff, his adoption, and naturalisation in India, and a document about the relinquishment of Mrs. Macropolo's rights. The house in Cairo was taken on a ten years' lease; there was also the property in Alexandria. There were 300 shares in the Crown brewery in Cairo. These were all mentioned in the inventory, as were also the names of the debtors. The jewellery was landed ever to him by Mrs. Bora, with a list signed by her; for this, he had given her a receipt. He was anxious that Mrs Bora should not leave the house; he wanted her to live there, and he took a lawyer's opinion on that point, on 12th February 1902. He stated the circumstances in which he came to occupy the house. The highest offer received for the furniture was £500; he offered £50 more, and bought it. It was not true, that each of the floors in the house at Alexandria fetched £300; the rent of the whole house was about £500 per annum. The leasehold property at Cairo was a "white elephant"; it had been taken on 10 years' ease at £300 a year. Under the advice of Mr. Briscoe, it was sold to Hamet kahli Effendi for £3,000 to be paid by instalments of £500 a year, with interest. In the Bank of Egypt, the deceased had £625. The amount standing to the credit of the deceased in Bombay was Rs. 31,341; in Calcutta, it was Rs. 33,208. He had advanced to the deceased large sums, which with interest amounted on 1st July 1901, to Rs. 71,035. He gave the reasons for not stopping in Bombay more than he had done and for changing the name to D. Macropolo and Co., which he said, he had done with the advice of Mr. Briscoe. It could not be definitely ascertained that one of the employes had misappropriated the moneys, as alleged. He had not started a new cigarette factory at Cairo under the name of Demy Stefano and Co; it was the old factory of Macropolo that was still being managed. The defendant gave detailed explanations about several other points.

After lengthy arguments of counsel, further enquiry was adjourned until to-day.

## SUIT FOR ORNAMENTS.

### Plea of Theft.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, disposed of, in second appeal, a case in which one Guttasani, original plaintiff and appellant, sued Bai Amnu and others, original defendants and respondents, to recover certain ornaments specified in the plaint, or in the alternative Rs. 511 as their price. Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Messrs. P. M. Vinekar and D. G. Dalvi.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that she had deposited with the defendants for safe custody her tin box containing some cash and some gold and silver ornaments; that the defendants, with the intention of misappropriating the ornaments, falsely gave out that a theft in respect of the tin box containing ornaments was committed by one Subbaya; that thereupon defendants prosecuted Subbaya for that theft before the Second Class Magistrate of Sirsi, but he was acquitted; that as a matter of fact the ornaments were not at all stolen; and that the defendants as bailees did not take as much care of the ornaments deposited as a man of ordinary prudence would have taken of his own property. Defendants, on the other hand, denied plaintiff's claim, contending among many other things that though plaintiff had deposited with them her box containing ornaments, yet the box was locked; that plaintiff had kept the key of the lock with herself; that the box did not contain the ornaments mentioned in the plaint; that when the box was in defendants' house it was stolen by one Sabbaya together with the ornaments contained in it; that defendants did not therefore falsely allege that the box was stolen; that they had taken proper care of the same while it was in their possession; and that they were not guilty of any negligence.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Sirsi, who awarded the plaintiffs' claim with costs. He said that after fully considering all the facts in the case he was not prepared to hold that plaintiff's box of ornaments was lost by theft. Some of the ornaments were actually produced before the Magistrate in the theft case and it was stated by the defendants that they were returned to the plaintiff, who denied having received them. But there is no evidence to prove that these ornaments were really handed over by defendants to plaintiff, and it is worth nothing that their written statement is quite silent on the point. The Sub Judge was there fore of opinion that defendants are liable for all the ornaments. In appeal the District Judge of Kanara varied the decree of the Court of first instance by asking the defendants to deliver certain ornaments of the value of Rs. 48. He said it was very difficult to say whether the theft was committed by the person whom defendant accused. It is evident that the tin box of ornaments was stolen or misappropriated by some one or other. But the view of the case which he took was that plaintiff placed the box in defendants room at her own risk and accordingly the defendants were not liable.

Their Lordships after reviewing the evidence in the case remanded the suit to the lower Court for a decision upon the following issues.

(1) What was the arrangement, if any, between the plantiff and the defendants as to the box during the time that it was in the defendant's room.

(2) Under what liability, if any, are the defendants, having regard to the loss of the box during the time that arrangement was in force,

## A WARNING TO A SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have dealt with the petition of Ramchandra Govind Kulkarni, who prayed that an injunction issued by the Subordinate Judge of Gokak be respected; that Mr. D. A. Brandon, District Magistrate of Belgaum and the Second Class Magistrate of Hukeri be prevented from carrying out the order of the High Court and from disregarding the injunction of the Subordinate Judge of Gokak, before whom a regular suit about the property in dispute was pending. The injunction of the Subordinate Judge prohibited the disposal of certain property which the High Court had, by an interlocutory order, directed to be handed over to certain parties.

The petitioner had filed a complaint of theft of property belonging to his adoptive father, Govind Appaji, deceased. It was against Bhima Rama Terani and three others, in December 1907. On a search, some of the stolen property was found buried in the houses of the accused. Holding the dispute to be of a civil nature, the Magistrate dismissed the complaint, and remarked that the property would be delivered to whoever would establish his right to it in a Civil Court. His application against this order, was dismissed by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who ordered the restoration of the property to the persons from whose possession it had been taken. This order was, on appeal, upheld by the Bombay High Court. On the 19th August, Mr. Brandon ordered the Second Class Magistrate, to carry out the order of the High Court, despite the injunction issued in the regular suit by the Subordinate Judge of Gokak, prohibiting the Second Class Magistrate from delivering over the property to the other persons, who claimed to be inheritors of it from the deceased Govind.

Their Lordships directed the Second Class Magistrate, by wire, to respect the injunction issued by the Subordinate Judge of Gokak, whose Court was competent to deal with the matter. In their judgment, their Lordships were of opinion, that so long as an injunction lasted, everyone concerned in it was bound to respect it. The order passed by the High Court in another matter could not avail to nullify the injunction of a competent Court. The Second Class Magistrate must bear in mind the duty he owed to a Civil Court, and the serious risks to which he would expose himself by his disobedience.

## GRIPPING A GIRL'S THROAT.

### Heavy Punishment.

Yesterday on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice. Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of an appeal preferred by Allapa Parapa Savanne, who was in November last convicted by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years of which two months were to be in solitary confinement.

The story of the complainant, a girl named Irawa, was that when she was loaded with ornaments, the accused enticed her into his house and caused hurt to her by gripping her throat forcibly and throwing her on to the ground. The Sessions Judge told the jury the accused's intention was to be inferred from the circumstances. If it was to cause her death, in which case the theft of ornaments would become the motive, the offence would be that of an attempt to commit murder. He thought his intention was not to kill her, but to take her ornaments by force, and that he caused hurt to her in order to effect that object, his act would amount to an offence punishable under Section 394 of the Indian Penal Code. It was pointed out to the jury upon the evidence of two of the witnesses that, in all probability, the offence would have been hushed up had not the Patel been prompt in investigating it. The chief outside corroboration was the evidence of one Basaprabhu. There was important corroboration afforded by the accused's conduct in the interview which two other witnesses had with him almost immediately after the offence. The accused alleged enmity against Basaprabhu and against the Patel. Accused had given up all his own witnesses. The Sessions Judge agreed with the unanimous verdict of the jury that the accused voluntarily caused hurt in committing robbery, and having convicted him, sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

## HIGH COURT.—JAN. 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

After the Chamber Matter is Over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

77-07. M. B. Chothia Baluram Morarker vs Ramrikh Ramlal, Little and Co. Part heard.

298-07 Madhowji K. and C., Vallabhram Hemchand vs Champey Parbat and others, Captain, and V. Part heard.

546-05 Dickshit D and S, Shankernath Guru Kashinath vs Moosabhoy Hoosanbhoy, Vishram Ragavava Bard N.

106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabahi Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P K L M Part heard.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lallobhoy Wadia G for postponement.

437-06 Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakurdas and Co.

701-06 Mansookhlal J and M Purbhoodas and others vs Gopoldas Luximidas and others Mulji K and M J and M Jehangir and S for postponement.

130-08 Payne and Co H H Rana Shri Bhowanji Madhowsinji vs Charles Harding Wadia G and Co.

632-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaj Thakurdas and Co.

422-27 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vasalal Govindji Mathubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kaly

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# The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1909.


## THE MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION.

Lord Morley received the deputation of Mahomedans which waited upon him on Wednesday, to express their views on the proposed Constitutional Reform in India, with the utmost suavity and gave us reason to believe that any other deputation which may desire to wait upon him, for a similar purpose, will be met in an equally courteous manner. The Mahomedans have been the first to approach the Secretary of State, a point in their favour, but they have perhaps more reason to wish to make an early representation than any other section of the community. They asked probably more than they expected to receive, but it is not an uncommon practice to demand much in the hope of being met half way. Nevertheless, Lord Morley said he was delighted to have a face to face discussion on controversial issues and regarded the statements of the leaders of the deputation as encouraging rather than as a display of hostile feeling. Hostile feeling it certainly was not, and we have before stated that the provision for Mahomedan representation on the Councils required further consideration. They have stated their case very fairly and very dispassionately in their meetings and in their communications to Government and the Press. And as the Government of India, in its despatch to the Secretary of State in October last, recorded, the Mahomedans pointed out that the reforms of 1892 paid no regard to the diversity of the interests involved and that territorial representation, in so far as it was then introduced, placed the monopoly of voting power in the hands of the professional class, that the measure of representation offered to them under the new scheme, now under consideration, fell short of that which their numbers and influence entitle them to demand. That is so, but the defect is easily remedied, and as Lord Morley reassuringly told them, his scheme is not laid down as the laws of the Medes and Persians which alter not. He could not disguise the fact that there are many difficult points yet to be settled and we trust that before the measure receives the sanction of Parliament those points will have been dealt with in such a manner as to receive wide if not universal approbation.

Lord Morley evidently attaches no more importance to the criticisms of Extremists than they merit, for, said he, there is no sign or whisper that any responsible man, or group of men, had any desire to wreck the scheme. There are of course unreasonable men who declare that it does not go far enough and they merely accept it as an earnest of what is to follow. On the other hand the most honest and influential of Moderates regard it as much more than they dared anticipate and that it comprises all which may reasonably be expected for at least a quarter of a century. That Lord Morley is not prepared to go further at the present time was made clear to those who addressed him, though at the moment he spoke to the audience outside the India Office, to all interested parties both in England and in India, when he said if the present plan fails it would be long before the opportunity of applying it would occur again, for he doubted if ever—or as Reuter wires it, they would never—have a combination of Viceroy and Secretary of State so united in a desire to do full justice to the wishes of all the peoples of India. Therefore we may take it that beyond emendations, the adjustment of details, most probably a revision of the electoral colleges, Lord Morley meant nothing more when he spoke of the many difficult points yet to be settled. He is apparently anxious to meet the demands of Mahomedans if it can possibly be done, for he acknowledged the very injurious effect any suspicion of injustice in the British treatment of the Moslem community would have on our interests in Constantinople. Government desires that there shall be real and adequate representation for Mahomedans, and Lord Morley was "not sure though he did not commit himself" that the elections may not be held in two stages with exclusive electoral colleges; Government's object being that the Legislative Councils shall truly and effectively, and with reasonable approach to the balance of real social forces, represent the needs of the communities concerned.

The idea that Mahomedans will not obtain the numerical representation they are entitled to as an organised and important community, while the Hindus will secure the co-operation of unrepresentative Mahomedans is thus practically disputed, and with Lord Morley's assurance of his desire to meet them they must meantime remain contented. With regard to the demand that Moslems shall have two representatives on the Imperial Executive Council, the reply of the Secretary of State was decisive, and we trust Mahomedans generally will accept it in no unfriendly spirit. There is some discrepancy between Reuter's two telegrams as to what the deputation really asked. Wednesday's message said they asked for two Moslems and two Hindus on the Council. To-day's speaks of one of each, which renders the reply somewhat inconsistent when it says one Mahomedan and one Hindu representative meant that one-third of the Council would be Indian. However, the refusal of the Secretary of State to concede the point is sufficiently clear. To concede it would be a serious step, runs the message. "If he recommended an Indian as Member of the Viceroy's Council, it would not be as a Mahomedan or as a Hindu. The principle of such recommendation was to remove the apparent disability of the Indian to hold a certain office, because he was an Indian, and to demonstrate that we held to the famous promise of Queen Victoria's Proclamation that neither race nor creed should debar a man of the requisite ability. He saw no chance of compliance with the request for a Mahomedan representative on the Viceroy's Council." We must take the message as it comes to us, awaiting arrival of the full text of the reply to show us probably that what Lord Morley meant was that a Mahomedan as a Mahomedan, or a Hindu as a Hindu, will not be appointed to the Council, but that Indians—possibly a Parsi or a Buddhist—in whatever number, will be selected as Indians, without regard to "pious opinions" of any shade. It is satisfactory, to learn that the Bill to give force to the reform scheme is to be given prominence in the business of the coming Session and to be pressed forward directly the Address to the Throne has been disposed of, which will be within a month from now.

Vital Statistics of the Presidency. The annual Sanitary Report for the Presidency necessarily deals with large figures, but there are probably few who realise that for every thousand Europeans there are nearly a million natives. Th European population is eighteen thousand eight hundred and four and the native population close on eighteen and a half millions, of which about sixteen millions are classed as rural population. During 1907 there were three hundred and sixty-two births among the European community and three hundred and two deaths, which is a larger number of births and smaller number of deaths than in the preceding year. As regards the native population there was a decrease of fourteen thousand in the number of births compared with the previous year, but the numbe was the same amount in excess of the decennial mean ending 1906, the birth-rate for the year being 33·03 per mille. On the other side of the balance the death returns decreased by over forty-one thousand, but the mortality from plague increased from 7·95 per cent. in 1906 to 15·43 per cent. in 1907. The total death-rate was 32·32 per mille. The high infantile mortality of Bombay naturally receives attention. On this the report says that it must not be forgotten that the infant mortality calculated on the number of births registered in any one year is fallacious, the fallacy being unfavourable simply from the fact that all infants dying during the first year of life have not been registered, as many have been born out of Bombay and are brought here after they are about two or three months old, and although they add to the number dying, they are not included in the number born during the year. On the other hand we would point out that many a mother after the birth of her baby goes to her "Mulk." The population of children under one year of age in Bombay according to the census of 1906 is 13,027, while in 1901 the population was 9,930. "I have drawn up a table giving the mortality amongst infants under one year of age dying in 1907, compared the figures with those of the City of Glasgow which is the largest city in the United Kingdom with a population of 835,625—the nearest approaching to Bombay in point of population," writes the compiles of the report in commenting on a table which we do not reproduce. From this it will be seen that while the total mortality is less and the infant mortality is less in Glasgow, the ratios per cent. are not so widely different. For instance, the number of children dying within 30 days of their birth in Glasgow is 30 per cent. of those dying within 12 months of their births, while in Bombay it was 37 per cent. The number dying between one and six months was 29 per cent. in Bombay; it was 37 per cent. in Glasgow. The number of infants dying between the ages of 7 and 12 months in Bombay was 33 per cent., while in Glasgow it was also 33 per cent. of the total mortality under one year of age." An attempt was made to classify children and their mothers and some interesting figures are given as to the habits of the people concerned. The enquiry, says the report, has not extended over a sufficiently long time to make any statement beyond this; but it is obvious that under the conditions existing in a large overcrowded city like Bombay and the struggle for existence by the mother and children the remedy appears to be more skilled attendance in confinement, more sanitary surroundings and facilities for obtaining medical aid and food for mother and child to compete against poverty and ignorance."

Enhanced Gharry Fares. We regret to notice that Government has sanctioned the proposed increased rates of gharry hire, though not on the extravagant and, in some cases, outrageous scale at first suggested. We do not consider any increase was called for, especially when we regard the condition of the horses and vehicles, which is anything but satisfactory; but we are glad that the complicated rules which would have led to constant friction have been struck out. Within the Fort we are still to have the four-anna minimum, but the rate per hour has been raised from eight to twelve annas. The extra charge for hilly roads is more clearly defined than in the original draft, it being now provided that an additional two annas shall be paid for Harkness, Dongarsi, Wilderness, Mount Pleasant, Nepean, Gowalia Tank, Pedder and Altamont Roads. Detentions will be charged for at two annas per half hour and the time fare instead of Rs. 1-8-0 is hereafter to be Re. 1-12-0. The table of fares conflicts with the subsidiary rules, for whereas in one place we are informed that we may travel from Watson's Hotel to the Great Western for four annas (Rule 4 i) the table gives the fare as six annas. It will be necessary for the driver to carry both the table of fares by distance and the subsidiary rules or there will be endless disputes. From the Apollo Bunder to the Bandstand the fare is shown on the table at six annas and from Apollo Bunder to Crawford Market 8 annas; it would be well not to break the journey. From the Apollo Bunder to Malabar Hill will be Rs. 1-8-0 and to the Ladies' Gymkhana Rs. 1-11-0. After perusal of the scale we should strongly recommend the use of the trams wherever it is possible—especially as there is nothing in the new rules to compel a driver to keep his gharry clean or his horse in fit condition. He is to be able to drive and to be acquainted with the locality and to be properly dressed in clean uniform. Otherwise everything is in favour of the driver.

By this week's mail we remit to Mrs. E. C. Pole, the sum of £29-10-5, the gross amount realised in India in aid of the fund for the widow of the late Mr. J. M. Maclean.

The final reply of the Secretary of State on the subject of the Provincial Settlement of the United Provinces is expected next month.

A Branch of the Bank of Bombay will be opened at Jalgaon (East Khandesh) on the 1st proximo under the charge of Mr. W. R. Stewart.

The final estimates and plans for the Southern Shan Railway have been called for. This may cause some delay in the programme of construction.

The Maharajah of Mysore is expected to arrive in Bombay, according to present arrangements, on Tuesday, the 9th proximo. His Highness will be accompanied only by his Private Secretary, the visit being purely a private one "incognito" to attend the Races.

The wedding took place at the Cathedral at Calcutta, on Wednesday, of Miss Madge Lukis, eldest daughter of the Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, to Mr. John Moore, of the firm of Messrs. Thomas and Co.

Correspondence is published, which has passed between the Bengal Government and the family of the deportee, Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter, on the subject of the allowance of Rs. 200 monthly, sanctioned as a maintenance allowance. The family have now definitely declined the grant.

The "Empire" of Calcutta has just issued, in a convenient form, its first edition of caricatures of prominent Calcutta personalities which have appeared from time to time in the columns of that journal. The sketches are by Mr. Frank Leah, are cleverly drawn and in no case offensive—a compliment which frequently cannot be paid to caricaturists or their art.

At Cook and Co.'s Auction mart at Calcutta, yesterday, Mr. Tampoe's horse "Bantook," who ran third in the race for the Viceroy's Cup and won the Macpherson Cup, was bought by Mr. J. C. Galstaun, the well-known Turfite, for Rs. 10,000.

## WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

### MYSTERY OF THE CHARLESWORTH CASE.

### The Fashion of the Hand Bag.

(From our Lady Correspondent.)

LONDON, January 8.

As strange a mystery as any in fiction is the disappearance of Miss Violet Gordon Charlesworth, a young St. Asaph lady, for whom all England is looking. Since Miss Charlesworth, two or three days ago, went for a ride in her motor car, together with her sister and her chauffeur, nothing has been seen or heard of her. Miss Lilian Charlesworth, her sister, and the chauffeur returned from the motor expedition in a very agitated condition, with a story that the motor had collided with the sea wall at Penmaenbach and that the force of the impact had jerked Miss Charlesworth into the sea, a fall of thirty feet. Not a trace of the body can be found, however, and experts who have visited the spot say that the accident could not have possibly happened in the manner suggested, and the story is now received with general incredulity, which is heightened by the attitude which the family have taken up.

All day long a stream of callers—journalists, friends of the family, people who are anxious to solve the mystery—are calling at the Charlesworth residence in the little town of St. Asaph, but to each and all the answer is the same—the family have nothing to say. Miss Lilian Charlesworth and the chauffeur have nothing to add to the story.

Meanwhile a sensational development has taken place and the mystery promises to become one of the most dramatic of modern times. Miss Charlesworth, who is the twenty-five year old daughter of an insurance clerk, has been speculating widly on the Stock Exchange and owes sums running into many thousands of pounds to a well-known firm of stockbrokers is the news which has startled London this morning and the search for the missing lady, by thousands of amateur detectives who anxiously peer into the faces of those they meet in the streets, will continue with redoubled vigour.

Described as shy and demure, with a sallow complexion and retrousse nose, this extraordinary girl obtained unlimited credit, has rented castles in Scotland, country houses in England on the strength of "expectations" that are in the light of recent events very vague. Her story was that on January 15th she would come into an enormous fortune. Everybody believed it. Had she been the ordinary type of beautiful adventuress, tradesmen, estate agents, motor car manufacturers, hotel keepers and city men would have been suspicious, but as the head of one firm who stand to lose £10,000 said to me to-day, "she was such a quiet little thing, with a gentle voice and shy manners that it never occurred to one that her story was not true."

January 15th was, however, drawing near. Creditors all over the country were awaiting a settlement of their claims, when all England was startled by the story of the lady motorist who had been flung over the cliff from her car.

As I have said no one believes that an accident did occur. The missing lady is, in fact, believed to be hiding in London.

A WOMAN M.P.

Dr. Thekla Hultin, the first Woman Member of Parliament to visit this country is the lion of the hour. The lady who is a member of the Diet of Finland, where all women, married and single, have votes and are eligible for election to the Parliament, arrived in London this week and has been deluged with invitations to dinners, At Homes and receptions. Dr. Hultin is a good advertisement for the suffragist movement. She is the most womanly of women, a slender little lady with reddish gold hair, smiling blue eyes. Her laugh is merry and her voice singularly sweet. She speaks in addition to her own language, French, German and English. I had a long talk with the woman M.P. the other day and one of her first remarks was an expression of admiration at the way Englishwomen dressed. "You see all Finnish women dress badly, so I notice the difference," she said.

Of course Dr. Hultin has been met with many anxious enquiries. "But who minds the babies" asked an anti-suffragist on being told by Dr. Hultin that twelve of her fellow women M.P's were married and that in three cases their husbands were in Parliament also.

"Why the grandmothers, of course," said Dr. Hultin in evident surprise. And when some one pointed out to her that attendance at the sittings of the Diet which is in session for three months of the year must interfere with the duties of the home, the woman M.P. had a counter question.

"How long is your London season that I have heard so much about?" she said. "Twelve weeks. Your women spend these twelve weeks in a round of gaieties, balls, receptions, race meetings. What happens to their homes."

The masculine member of Parliament in Finland has not the slightest objection to legislating side by side with women, says Dr. Hultin. There is, in fact, no women's question in Finland.

THE MANSION HOUSE CHILDREN'S BALL.

The annual Juvenile Fancy Dress Ball, always a great event in the annals of childhood, falls to-night and promises to be even more delightful than usual.

Lady Truscott, the Lady Mayoress, has introduced several innovations which will be welcomed by her small guests.

The guests are supposed to range from six to fourteen, but tiny tots of three to four have been known to take part in the festivities and have been objects of Lady Truscott's special care.

Instead of joining their older brothers and sisters at the supper buffet they will have supper in Lady Truscott's own boudoir. Little chairs have been arranged in the buffet for 180 of the youngest guests. Lady Truscott has also given special attention to the supper menu, from which all things not good for little people have been banished.

Twelve hundred invitations have been sent out but Sir W. M. Soulsby, the Lord Mayor's secretary, has been innudated with applications for tickets and anxious mothers have even called in person at the Mansion House.

THE UBIQUITOUS HAND BAG.

Despite persistent rumours to the contrary there is not a sign of the return of that once indispensable article of the feminine wardrobe or the pocket. And it would be a bad day if the pocket did come back, for, since its dismissal, a large and flourishing industry giving employment to thousands of men and women has grown up around the handbag.

There seems to be literally no limit to the demand for handbags.

The woman who studies colour of effects for instance, likes to have a choice of bags, and although the idea is carried to excess by the fastidious person who insists on having bags to tone with the colour of her various dresses, still the plain blue serge tailor-made obviously demands a different kind of bag to that which should accompany an elaborate evening toilette.

And the ingenious manufacturers have placed on the market an immense variety of bags each fitted for a special purpose.

A shopping bag of soft pliable leather in dark green and blue is selling well at the moment. Woman finds it a perfect boon for the safe transport of those little parcels which one collects in the course of a morning's shopping expedition.

The visiting bag is fitted with purse and card-case and even, if it is of netted gold, silver or gun metal, it is made large enough to hold the handkerchief. The vanity bag, with its mirror, eau de cologne, comb and powder puff has its votaries and for the theatre there are exquisitely embroidered bags of satin or suede containing the opera glasses and bon-bon box.

A new and very popular shape shows a succession of overlapping flaps enclosing separate packets. Another very practical bag has an outside compartment fastened with a button and flap, for small change.

BYGONE DOMESTICITY: A NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

One often hears unfavourable comparisons drawn between the domesticity of to-day and that which obtained in long ago times, before the baking, the jam making, the brewing, the distilling, the spinning, the weaving and the other domestic arts had passed from the sphere of the home and the housewife to that of the factory and the limited liability company.

"Were the kitchens of our grandmothers really any better than our own?" the modern housewife asks, a little sceptically perhaps, as she surveys the housemaid's cupboard with its patent sweepers, knife-cleaners and polishes, the gas fires in the grates, the electric light switches and the hundred and one labour saving devices and inventions which have so simplified the work of the home.

A scientific answer to the question will soon be forthcoming. The new zeal for domestic science which has happily infected the college girl has lead to a remarkable experiment being made by the department of social science at one of our Women's Colleges. In order to study and compare the relative advantages of housekeeping of say, 1809 and 1909 the University in question has rented a large dwelling-house. One whole side of the house has been fitted up, after an intelligent study of the literature of the period, of old diaries and antique furnishings, so as to reproduce as faithfully as is possible after the lapse of time the conditions and environment which obtained a century ago.

All the most approved theories of household economics have been brought to bear on the arrangement of the other side of the house. Gas and electricity supply heat and light, vacuum cleaners exorcise the spirit of dust and every invention which lightens labour is there installed. The students are to keep detailed accounts of the expense, the convenience and the time involved in housekeeping under these two conditions.

During the week ending 26th January 31 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 5½ were shipped to Zanzibar, 7 to Cutch Mandvi, 3 were brought by the farmer at Godhra, ½ by the farmer at Dodka, 14 by the farmer at Ahmedabad and one by the farmer at Wadia. During the week six chests were imported from Indore.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching on January 3 at Canterbury, spoke of the bewilderment of many good people at finding new theories current that were qualifying and even cutting across the old rules of right and wrong. He thought it well, on the first Sunday of a New Year, to urge his hearers to revert to old-fashioned Christian thoughts. The world was, on the whole, growing better, but it had some very patent faults, and one of the chief of these was its hurried impatience. In every department of life people were striving to find a short cut to something. The one thing felt to be unendurable was delay. The duties and problems of life, social, religious, national, and imperial, were faced in this distinctively modern spirit. It was wholesome to be intolerant of wrong, but impatience of wrong would not always solve our great perplexities. Patience should take the very foremost place in sustained effort to mend what was awry and amiss. In art, travel, locomotion, journalism, and a score of other things the temptation was the same speed and hurry, the short cut and not the plodding roadway. There was need of self-discipline, and God of Patience was ready to give us the truer, larger vision, and with it comfort, peace, and hope.

## LORD MORLEY AND MAHOMEDANS.

### REPLY TO THE DEPUTATION.

### The I. C. S. and the Reforms.

### ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION DESIRABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The Mahomedan Deputation to the Secretary of State for India was introduced by Mr. Ameer Ali, who urged the points already telegraphed yesterday.

Lord Morley, replying, said he was delighted to have a face to face discussion on the controversial issues. He regarded the speeches delivered by Mr. Ameer Ali and Mr. Bilgrami as encouragement instead of as a display of hostile feeling towards the Reforms. As a whole, he found them cordially received. This was most satisfactory and promising. It was only five weeks since the scheme was launched, and he was glad to say that the position was most hopeful and promising, though he did not disguise that there were many difficult points yet to be settled.

Surveying the general situation, he was full of confidence and hope, that every party in India and England recognised the gravity of the enterprise. He had found the Madras and Amritsar proceedings animated by a truly political spirit and sense of perspective and proportion, which he sometimes wished could be imitated by some of his English friends. He referred to the article in the "Times," from their correspondent in Bombay, published on Monday last, descriptive of Indian and official feeling towards the Reforms. He added, that he had always felt that if they did not carry with them the goodwill of the Indian Civil Service in the Reforms, there would be good reason for suspecting that their plans were wrong on their merits, or at least for anticipating a difficulty in meeting the objections thereto. He was confident that, if the proposals were passed, there would be no want of loyal goodwill on the part of the Civil Service. There was no sign or whispers that any responsible man or group here, or in India, had any desire to wreck the scheme. Statesmen outside the realm were watching and wishing us well.

He emphasized the significance of President Roosevelt's speech of the 19th January. He alluded to the very injurious effect any suspicion of injustice in the British treatment of the Moslem community would create in Constantinople. The British Government, he said, was most zealous and desired with perfect good faith to press forward the proposals. The Bill was ready to be introduced in Parliament the first minute after the Address, and would be actively pressed forward. It did not embody pious opinions or academic reforms and no time would be lost in putting the Act into practice in India.

Lord Morley said he had not laid down as the law of the Medes and Persians, the principle of

MIXED ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

Government's aim was that there should be real and adequate representation for Mahomedans, and he was not sure, though he did not commit himself, that the elections might not be held in two stages with exclusive Mahomedan electoral colleges. The object of Government was that the Legislative Councils should represent truly and effectively, with reasonable approach to the balance of real social forces, the wishes and needs of the communities concerned. This could not be done by algebra, arithmetic, geometry, or logic, but by a wide outlook. He saw no harm as a compromise, that while numbers should be the main factor in determining the extent of representation, modifying causes might influence the number of representatives.

Lord Morley characterised as dubious tactics the claim that there should be one Mahomedan and one Hindu representative on the Viceroy's Council. He pointed out that that meant that one-third of the Council would be Indian. That would be a serious step if he recommended an Indian as Member of the Viceroy's Council, it would not be as a Mahomedan or as a Hindu, but the principle of such recommendation was to remove the apparent disability of the Indian to hold a certain office, because he was an Indian, and to demonstrate that we held to the famous promise of Queen Victoria's Proclamation, that neither race nor creed should debar a man of the requisite ability. He saw no chance of compliance with the request for a Mahomedan representative on the Viceroy's Council.

In conclusion, Lord Morley uttered a warning, that if the present plan failed, it would be long before the opportunity recurred. They would never have a combination of Viceroy and Secretary of State, so united in desire to do full justice to the wishes of all the peoples of India.

## RADIUM INSTITUTE FOUNDED.

### Royal Approval.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

Reuter learns that His Majesty is granting a charter for establishing a Royal British Radium Institute for Research, and the treatment of cases amenable to radium including cases of cancer. The Council includes Sir F. Treves, Sir Williams Ramsay, and Sir William Thomson. A handsome donation to the funds has been given by Sir Ernest Cassel. A syndicate is being formed to extract radium from the pitchblende deposits in Cornwall.

THE "New York Sun's" correspondent at New Orleans says:—"Troops from Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador are concentrating at Amapala to attack Nicaragua and overthrow President Zelaya. This movement is the outcome of the recent trial of Guatemala before the Peace Court, in which Guatemala was exonerated.

## TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

### The Frontier Question.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The Porte has informed Bulgaria that her apprehensions that Turkey will seize strategic points are unjustified, and that Bulgaria is assuming a grave responsibility in the course she has adopted.

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

### Cabinet Disagrees.

### AGREEMENT SIGNED BY MESSRS. ROOT AND BRYCE.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The Newfoundland Cabinet has disagreed regarding the Fisheries Treaty, and further negotiations are proceeding.

LATER

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Root, and the British Ambassador, Mr. Bryce, have signed the Newfoundland Fisheries Agreement, but it will not be sent to the Senate until Mr. Bryce informs the State Department that Newfoundland has approved of the provisions.

## HANDSOME LEGACY TO CHARITY.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Mr. Josiah Vavasseur, who was a Director of Armstrong Whitworths, has bequeathed £150,000 to charities, and his large estates to Cecil, the son of Sir John Fisher.

## THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

### Enthusiastic Celebration in Berlin.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The Kaiser's fiftieth birthday was enthusiastically celebrated in Berlin yesterday. The City was lavishly decorated and a large assemblage of royal personages attended the celebrations. The newspapers publish commemorative articles. They generally refer to the "Daily Telegraph" interview and commend the Kaiser's acquiescence in the will of the people.

## CALIFORNIA AND JAPANESE

### Legislation Delayed.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The Californian Legislature has postponed the anti-Japanese Bills with a view to making an amendment in accordance with the wishes of the Federal Government.

## NEW PEER CREATED.

### Scotland and the Lords.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The Hon. John Sinclair, M. P., has been raised to the Peerage, the object being to secure a Member of the Cabinet in the House of Lords, responsible for Scottish business.

## THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

### Down with Small-pox.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The "Times" Peking correspondent telegraphs that it is reported that the Infant Emperor is sick of confluent small-pox.

## THE KING'S VISIT TO SPAIN.

### Report Denied.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Their Majesties are not going to Spain and the report is due to misapprehension in Madrid.

## THE CANADIAN LOAN.

### Quoted at Discount.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The Canadian Loan is quoted at a discount and underwriters are heavily saddled in consequence.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

B. C. Coquelin, the actor, is dead.

[M. Benoit-Constant Coquelin, Coquelin Aine, was born in 1841 at Boulogne-sur-mer and was sent to the Paris Conservatoire in 1859, studying Elocution under M. Regnier. He made his debut at the Theatre Francais in 1860 and has had continued success since. He has been a large writer, amongst his books being "l'Art et le Comedien" (1880); "Moliere et le Misanthrope" (1881); "Un poete du foyer, Eugene Manuel" (1881); "Un poete philosophe, Sully Prudhomme" (1882); "Les Comediens par un Comedien" (1882); "Tartuffe" (1884); "l'Art de dire le Monologue" which latter he wrote in conjunction with his brother, Coquelin Cadet, the well-known "Pirouette."]

## PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS.

### Secretary of State Addressed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

It is understood that the Government of India have addressed the Secretary of State on the subject of the investigation of the high food-grain prices in India and that the advice will most probably be taken of the leading experts at home.

## COUNCILS REFORM SCHEME.

### Despatch to the Secretary of State.

### LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS' OPINIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 28.

The "Pioneer" says, with reference to a recent statement of its Bombay correspondent:—"We understand that all the opinions of local Administrations on the Reform Scheme will be submitted to the Government of India. A despatch on the subject will be sent to the Secretary of State, when these opinions have been revised and considered."

## THE MOTOR IN HYDERABAD.

### Its Use Extending.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 28.

It is extraordinary how the motor-car has caught on in Hyderabad. Its popularity is gaining daily, and every person of note, European or Indian, now possesses at least one, in some cases, as with the richer nawabs, several. As a consequence the motor industry is active, and repairing shops and garage are met with in every high street. This popularity was foreseen so long ago as eleven years back, by Mr. A. Abid, of Messrs. Abid and Co., Hyderabad, who contemplates attaching a huge motor garage and workshop to his present premises. Mr. Abid sent his son, the fortunate recipient of a munsub from His Highness the Nizam, G. C. S. I., G. C. B., to qualify in mechanical and electrical engineering with a view to taking over the control and full charge of the motor works when added. Mr. A. M. S. Abid, Jr., first studied in Clifton College, where he won golden opinions from professors and contemporaries and then served an indenture of four years with Messrs. W. H. Allen, Son, and Co., Ltd., at their world-famed Queen's Engineering Works in Bedfordshire. Having served his indenture, Mr. Abid prosecuted further studies in other large engineering works, and having learned the latest methods is returning by the "Macedonia" to take up the management of Messrs. A. Abid and Co.'s motor garage and workshop.

## CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION.

### Annual Dinner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The annual dinner of the Calcutta Trades Association was held here last night, Lord Kitchener, Sir Edward Baker, Sir Francis Maclean, Mr. J. S. Harris, Mr. W. T. Grice and the Hon. Mr. C. F. Larmour being amongst the speakers.

In proposing the toast of the Calcutta Trades Association, Sir Edward Baker said that when the Legislative Councils were expanded and invested with a larger share in the administration, he was sure the Association would be able to supply men of the capacity of Mr. A. H. Wallis and Mr. Spink, whose public services he warmly eulogised.

Lord Kitchener dwelt upon the importance of security to the interests of the trade, and added, "I am convinced, as each year passes, that it will be brought home more and more to all, that every citizen has a duty to perform in taking his share in the maintenance of our common security, and I am glad to be able to say that I have received indications from various parts of the country that this feeling is strengthening."

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS JANUARY 28.—Lt-Col. Brownrigg, 128th Pioneers, from Meerut
Lieut Knowles, 1st Middlesex Regt, from Benarls
Capt Bell, R A M C, from Lahore
Lieut Fitz Gibbon, R P A, from Jubbulpur
Lieut Goff, Lancs Regt., from Karachi
Lieut Mansergle, 124th Baluch, Inf, from Loralai
Lieut Webb, 24th Regt, from Quetta
Lieut Staoe, R E, from Meerut
Lt-Col Wonlyett, 7th Gurkhas, from Quetta
Capt. Thomas, East York Rgt, from Mymyo

DEPARTURES, Jan 28.—Capt Pratt, 36th Sikhs to Rawalpindi
Capt Hodgson, 32th Sikh Pioneers, to Lahore Cantonment
Lieut Blood, Guides, to Mardan
Capt Ransford, 6th Gurkha Rifles, to Calcutta
Lieut Kenny, 39th G Rifles, to Lansdowne
Lieut Poleak, 57th Sikhs to Banner
Maj Thomson, R A M C to Ferozepore
Lieut Ommanney, 23rd S Pioneers, to Amballa
2nd Lt Russell, R G A to Ferozepore
Lieut Wightwick, 21st Punjabis to Jhelum
Maj Watson, West Rdg Regt to Amballa
Lt Col Elkington, R A M C to Jhansi
Maj Connor, R A M C to Bangalore
Lt Col Butt, R A M C to Secunderabad
Lieut Goff, Lancs Regt to Satara

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

Major Carter, 14th Sikhs, died at Lahore of pneumonia yesteday.

Major Stares, Brigade Major, Wellington, succeeds Major Smith as D. A. A. G. Allahabad Brigade, on the 31st March next. Captain Roche, Wiltshires, succeeding Major Stares at Wellington.

Major Hocken, 35th Horse, becomes D. A. A. G., Southern Army Headquarters, vice Major C. G. Stewart.

Captain Bainbridge, 51st Sikhs, is appointed D. A. A. G., Poona Division.

Lieutenant Evans Gordon, 39th Horse, is transferred to the 38th Horse.

Captain MacFarlan, R. G. A., is appointed Officiating Commandant, 29th Mountain Battery.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. S ROSE, from Lucknaw, officiates as Senior Government Inspector, No. 1 Circle, Calcutta.

## ANARCHY IN INDIA.

### Case of Incitement to Murder.

### ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR PLACARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JANUARY 28.

The case against the seven accused for inciting to murder by writing placards, containing a formula for the manufacture of bombs and pasting up the same, was commenced.

Mr. Binning opened the case for the State and read the placard in English, which had been placed on the table of the English School, which was headed "Bande Materam.—Preparation for bombs—Desperate men wanted." Then followed a recipe for making bombs from nitric acid, sulphuric acid and mercury, suggesting the putting of bullets and nails in bombs and ending with the injunction to take revenge for Tilak and to remove Mr. Dastur, the Principal of the College.

Mr. Binning said that no reasonable man could doubt that this was an incitement to murder. The connection of the accused with this and similar placards in the vernacular would be amply proved by their own subsequent re-writing of the placards and by their confessions.

Evidence was then called. The case may last some days.

## PREPARATION OF BOMBS.

### Thefts of Acids Case.

### ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JANUARY 28.

The judgment in the theft of acids for the manufacture of bombs case, was delivered today. The Assessors were of opinion that all the accused were not guilty. When asked for their reasons, they stated that this was their general impression.

Mr. Kincaid asks the question: "Did the accused commit housebreaking with the intention of committing theft, between sunset and sunrise?" The Judge finds that all the accused did. The Judge relates the story. The most important evidence is the confessions of Nos. 2 and 3. The Court does not believe accused's story that these confessions were never made. The District Magistrate had examined the accused and found no marks of beating. Accused Gokhale was in Kolhapur at the time, owing to his grandmother's death; also at the alleged time of the theft, Gokhale was not in his own house. The Judge then referred to the corroborating evidence of the dispensary dresser, the Kompti key seller and the padlocks. Corroboration as against the first accused is afforded by the evidence of Ramchandra Chawan, who is only an accomplice in a secondary sense, and who is corroborated by his brother and the Panchnamas.

After much consideration the Judge says that accused have made wicked allegations, and sentenced each of the accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

## SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

### Arrival at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The Governor of Madras and party arrived here to-day and were met at Howrah Station by Colonel Victor Brook and Lord Franci Scott, who conducted them to Government House. In the afternoon Lady Lawley and the two Misses Lawley accompanied the Countess of Minto and Marchioness of Lansdowne on a visit to the Botanical Gardens by steamer.

## ELEVATED RESERVOIRS.

### Burn and Co 's Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

Messrs. Burn and Co. have written to the President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the elevated reservoir contract. They say that by the contract being given elsewhere (Messrs. Clayton and Co., England), their reputation for good work has been impugned and they ask the Chamber to move in the matter.

## TOWN HALL CONCERT.

By kind premission of His Excellency, the Governor, his excellent Band gave another grand Orchestral Concert at the Town Hall yesterday evening. The Hall was well filled and the programme arranged by Mr. Edward Behr, the Musical Director, was almost the best of those given. It seemed a pity, however, that the effect of the grand music of the Band instrument was interrupted somewhat by Pinoforte Solos, although these were well executed by Mr. Walter Lange. Probably this was done for the sake of variety, but the effect of the two kinds of music are so different and it is questionable whether the unioration was desirable.

The Programme has already been published and need not therefore be repeated here. The Swedish Dances, First Book, Nos. 1 to 7, by Max Bruch, given for the first time in this city, were very much appreciated, although the music of one or two of them was quaint and weird. Nos. 4 and 5 seemed to possess the best music, although No. 7, while short, was most lively. In Wagner's Grand Selection, "Rienzi," the euphonium solo, by Sergt. Major Bond was a great treat as was also his solo on the same instrument in Goddard's "Berceuse de Jocelyn," while Sergt. Prate rendered his solo on the clarionet in the Selection with much feeling and evidenced his command of his difficult instrument in the execution of the cadence. The Pizzicato movement for violins was so perfectly executed that the audience demanded its repetition.

These grand Orchestral Concerts are becoming so popular in this city that if they are continued, and it is hoped they will be, it will, perhaps, be necessary to find some larger Hall capable of accommodating twice as many as were present last evening, and Mr. Behr is to be congratulated in his laudable efforts to provide the public of Bombay with such opportunities of listening to really classical music as performed by a thoroughly well-trained band of instrumentalists of which H. E. the Governor, has laid the public under a deep obligation by permitting his Band to play at the Town Hall.

## REVISED GHARRY FARES.

### Scheme Sanctioned.

The following Notification by the Judicial Department, dated Bombay Castle, 11th January, was published yesterday:—

In modification of Government Notification No. 3179, dated the 6th May 1885, as amended by subsequent notifications, and Government Notification No. 7154, dated the 18th October 1899, respectively, sanctioning the table of fares and the subsidiary rules for public conveyances plying for hire in the City of Bombay, the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 14 of Bombay Act VI of 1863, as amended by Bombay Act V of 1887, (Public Conveyances Act), to sanction the following revised (I) Table of Fares and (II) Subsidary Rules.

Here follows the Table of Fares by Distance.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

(1) When a public conveyance is called from a distance exceeding half a mile to take up a fare, two annas shall be paid in addition to the authorized fare.

(2) The authorized fare is for the conveyance of not more than 3 passengers:

Provided that there shall be no charge for infants in arms or for one child under seven years of age.

Two children under seven years of age shall be reckoned as one passenger.

(3) There shall be an extra charge for luggage as under:

(i) Two annas for every package carried outside the conveyance.

(ii) Should a conveyance be hired to convey luggage unaccompanied by a passenger, the charge shall be the authorised fare for the distance or two annas per package, whichever may be the greater.

Provided that there shall be no extra charge for a small hand-bag or bundle of rugs, whether carried inside or outside the conveyance, if in the possession of a passenger.

(4) The authorised fares shall not apply to engagement by time, which may be the subject of special agreement between the driver and the person engaging his conveyance.

(i) Provided, however, that within the boundaries hereinafter specified there shall be an authorised distance fare of 4 annas per mile or part of a mile and an authorised time fare of 12 annas per hour for the first hour and 6 annas for each succeeding half hour or part of an half hour—

North.—From the Gaiety Theatre to the Harbour East via Fort Street, Frere Road and Alibag Street, including the Victoria Station and the St, George's Hospital.

West.—Wandby and Mayo Roads, Church Gate Street and Queen's Road to the Wodehouse Bridge, including the Bombay Gymkhana and Church Gate Street Station.

South.—Wodehouse and Merewether Roads to the Apollo Bandar.

East—The Sea face.

(ii) Provided also that within a radius of 3 1-4 miles from the Floral Fountain, which will take in the following points, a time fare of Re. 1-12-0 may be charged for the first hour and 8 annas for every subsequent half hour. Such fare to apply only in the case of a conveyance hired outside the limits stated in proviso (i) above, or hired within those limits and taken outside them:—

Colaba Point.
Chaupati, Foot of Malabar Hill.
Gowalia Tank.
Tardeo Road to Police Chauki, Tardeo.
Bellasis Road, Byculla Club via Clare Road to Byculla Bridge and Byculla Railway Station.
Love Lane via Gunpowder Road to Mazagon Bandar.

(5) No fare for a public conveyance shall be less than six annas.

Provided that within the boundaries specified in proviso (i) to Rule (4) there shall be a fare of 4 annas for any distance not exceeding one mile.

(6) There shall be an additional charge of 2 annas for any distance which includes the following roads or portions of them:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Harkness, | Nepean, |
| Dongarsi, | Gowalia Tank, |
| Wilderness, | Pedder, |
| Mount Pleasant, | Altamont. |

(7) The tables of fares supplied to the driver of a public conveyance shall be kept clean and in good order in a receptacle made for that purpose in the front of the conveyance.

(8) Any person having cause to complain against the driver of a public conveyance may take such driver to the nearest police station where a Police Officer will enquire into such complaint and if possible settle it; such person may instead, however, take the driver to the nearest Magistrate then sitting.

(9) Victorias are licensed to carry not more than three and shigrams not more than four passengers exclusive of the driver.

(10) The following to be the scale of charges for detention of conveyances:

For any period over a quarter and up to half an hour—2 annas.

For every succeeding half hour and fraction of half hour—an additional 2 annas.

(11) No driver of a public conveyance which is on a stand appointed under section 14 shall refuse to let his conveyance to anybody hailing it.

But no driver of a public conveyance if hailed when not on such stand shall be compelled to let his conveyance for hire if his horse in consequence of recent journeys be in an unfit state to draw the conveyance for the required time or distance.

(12) Every place where a hackney carriage or horse is kept shall be open to the inspection of the officers of the Public Land Conveyance Department at all reasonable hours.

(13) A driver's license shall not be given to any person who fails to satisfy the Commissioner of Police that he is acquainted with the principal places and streets in and around Bombay, has a thorough knowledge of the rates and fares in the schedule, and is in all respects a fit person to be the driver of a public conveyance.

(14) All drivers shall be properly dressed in clean uniform of such description as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Police.

The draft of an amended revised Table of Fares in respect of public conveyances plying for hire in the town of Bandra and its suburbs, which is proposed to be issued under the provisions of section 14 of Bombay Act No. VI of 1863 as amended by Bombay Act No. V of 1887, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st day of March next.

## SECUNDERABAD STAFF RIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade Staff Ride will now be held near Sydapur, on the Wadi-Guntakul section of the G I. P. Railway. The first Secunderabad Infantry Brigade Staff Ride will be held between Secunderabad, Bonaghir and Wuddamury.

## THE DAY OF BHISHMA.

### Hindu Type of Self-Renunciation and Asceticism.

TO-DAY is the eighth of the Hindu month of Magh and a feast is held by the Hindus in honour of Bhishma who died on this day, and hence it is called Bhishma Asuthami or Bhishma's Eighth Bhishma is one of the great heroes of the renowned Indian epic of the Mahabharat, and is mentioned there as having given up his life on the day on which the sun having reached his extreme southerly course among the stars starts northward again. This day is called Uttarayan or Makar Sankrat, which must therefore have fallen in the times which the Mahabharat narrates on such a late day as the eighth of Magh. The Makar Sankrat of the Hindus of our times comes off several days earlier, on the thirteenth or fourteenth of January. Makar Sankrat, as we had occasion to write about it at the time of its festival a fortnight ago, is the time of the winter solstice, and according to our calculations ought to occur about the twenty-third of December every year. But the Hindus do not take account of the precession of the equinoxes whereby the solstitial points are changed in the course of long time, and thus their Makar Sankrat comes so late.

Bhishma is one of the leading characters of the Mahabharat in which he plays a great part both as a warrior and a saintly teacher of wisdom. The word in the original Sanskrit means "dreadful" and Bhishma was really "the dreadful" on account of the vow that he had taken. He was the son of a king who in his extreme old age became desirous of marrying a young woman, whose parents, however, forbade the match on the ground that even if their daughter were to have sons by her marriage with the old king, these sons would not succeed him on the throne, as Bhishma was his heir already. Such was his filial duty and great love for his father that he resolved to sacrifice himself for his sake, took a solemn vow to renounce his claim to the throne and also never to marry any woman and have children. Upon this grim vow of self-renunciation the parents gave their young daughter in marriage to the old king, who had by her two sons who in turn succeeded to the throne. The younger of these two brothers had two posthumous sons Drita-rashtra and Pandu from whom sprung the Kurus and the Pandus, the great antagonist in the war which the Mahabharat narrates at such length. Bhishma is thus the grand-uncle of both these Kuru and Pandu princes. In the great struggle between these rival princes Bhishma tried at first to mediate, but failing, he reluctantly espoused the cause of the Kurus and consented to lead their army against the Pandus on condition that he should not be called upon to fight Arjun the most valiant of the Pandav brothers and his grand-nephews. Accordingly he leads in the great battle of Kuruk-shetra of eighteen days' duration and after fighting most valiantly and working great havoc among the Pandav forces is at last mortally wounded on the tenth day by Arjun who shot his arrows at him concealed behind another.

But though pierced all over by arrows and having no hope of life any more, he yet does not expire then. He had previously obtained by his austerities the power of choosing his moment of death whereby he could avoid going out of this world at an inconvenient or inauspicious time. Now the time when he was mortally wounded on battle was, we are told, when the sun still pursued his course southward. This was a very inauspicious season, for during it Vishnu, the lord of heaven or Vaikunth, has closed the doors of that above of bliss and gone to sleep and nobody can therefore enter it. Those who die during this season of the sun's southerly course when the days are short and the nights long, have to wait outside heaven till Vishnu awakes again when the sun begins to turn towards the north on the day of the winter solstice or Makar Sankrat. Bhishma therefore did not like to cool his heels outside heaven during the remainder of this inauspicious season, and chose to exercise his power of prolonging his life till the winter solstice. "I will never pass," he says in the Mahabharat, "out of the world as long as the sun is in the southern solstice. Even this is my resolve. I will proceed to my ancient abode when the sun reacheth to the northern solstice. Expectant of the northern declension I will hold my life. Since I have the fullest control over the yielding up of my life, I will therefore hold life, expectant of death during the northern declension. The boon that was granted to me by my illustrious sire to the effect that my death would depend on my own wish, oh let that boon become true! I will hold my life since I have control in the matter of laying it down. The valiant and intelligent Bhishma having recourse to that Yoga which is taught in the great Upanishad, and engaged in mental prayers, remained quiet expectant of his hour." (Roy's trans. p 444—6).

The hour came when the sun entered the sign of Makar or Capricornus, which in those distant days happened much later than now. It was on the eight of Magh that he gave up the ghost at last, and it is possible by astronomical calculations to find the period when the winter solstice coincided with this date, which, however, varies from year to year as it is lunar. This year the eighth of Magh falls to-day. But last year it was as late as the month of February; while in 1907 it came so early as the twenty-first of January. On the eighth of Magh the arrows suddenly left his body of their own accord, his skull divided and his spirit ascended through the top of his head to the skies. He had remained in this suspended condition for 58 days and nights before his final ascent to heaven on 8 Magh. Whilst he was in this moribund state lying on his arrowy bed of torture he gave several highly edifying moral discourses to the warriors assembled amongst them a very interesting one on the duties of kings for the benefit of the newly-crowned victorious Pandav Prince Yudishtar. These discourses and sage counsels and precepts of Bhishma are collected in the Mahabharat and form two of its longest books. The picture of Bhishma lying on his bed of arrows is tried to be realised at the present day by Hindu devotees and ascetics, who have what they call their "bana-sayya," "bed of arrows," in an iron framework studded with rows of iron spikes on which they stretch themselves. The present writer saw recently at Nasik several such devotees resting on these bana-sayyas. In the compound of the Mahalaxmi temples here there was also lately an ascetic preparing this sort of penance in imitation of Bhisma. Monier Williams mentions how much he was interested in an ascetic of this kind whom he saw in 1884 at Pushkare near Ajmere with his Bhishma bed of spikes. "A picture of the old warrior sage Bishma", says he, "lying in a moribund condition on his arrowy bed is given in the Bombay edition of the Mahabharat and always interested me whenever I had occasion to refer to its pages. Here then I had at last accidentally come across a living specimen of a holy man intent on practising a similar method of obtaining divine knowledge and union with the Deity; and that too under our own matter-of-fact work-a-day rule, and notwithstanding the expected collapse of superstition under the pressure of steam, electricity, and generally advancing civilization and education."

As Bhishma died childless, leaving no descendant who could offer him obsequial honours according to Hindu rites, all persons are enjoined to pour out libations of water to his spirit and offer him sesamum seeds and balls of boiled rice on this the anniversary of his death. The sins of an entire year are promised to be washed out by this pious offering to Bishma's spirit. Anyone belonging to the four original castes can fulfill this duty. The person mutters this formula when performing the rite:—"I present this water to the childless hero Bhishma. May Bhishma the son of Santanu, the speaker of truth and subjugator of his passions, obtain by this water the oblations due from sons and grandsons." Bhishma is invoked as "the dreadful" subjugator of his passions and the inspirer of heroic self-sacrifice on this the anniversary day of his death.

R. P. K.

## BOMBAY DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

### Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Diocesan Church Society was held yesterday in St. Thomas' Cathedral, the Right Reverend Edwin James Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, presiding.

After the prayers had been said, the Lord Bishop said that he wished to say a few words before the Secretary read the Report. This was a proper place in which to hold their meeting, because it was for thankfulness that they had met there that evening, also because in the work of the Society there was nothing secular or profane. The work of the Society was holy. It was therefore proper that they met there.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Rev. E. E. Hill, Secretary, read the Committee's report, which stated:

The Committee of the Bombay Diocesan Church Society in presenting their fourth Annual Report desire to express their deep regret at the great loss which the Society has sustained by the death of its President, the late Bishop of Bombay. Bishop Pym was the founder of the Diocesan Society, and the excellent work which it has accomplished during the four years of its existence bears testimony to his great ability as an organizer, and the need of a Society of this kind. As a mark of respect to his memory a Sub-Committee was appointed to take the necessary steps to initiate a memorial and to collect subscriptions for that object. The Sub-Committee felt that the most appropriate form of a memorial would be a Bishop's Throne in St. Thos. Cathedral, Bombay, a new Bishop's Throne being greatly needed owing to the improvements effected or about to be effected by the Cathedral Improvements Scheme rendering the old Throne out of keeping with its new surroundings. The cost of a new Throne was estimated at Rs. 2,000.

The subscriptions amounted to Rs. 720. The Committee would extend a warm welcome to Bishop Pym's successsor, and trust that, under his fostering care, the Diocesan Society may prove increasingly useful in the future.

During the past year the following grants were made:—The Girls Friendly Society received Rs. 300. The Rev. D. L. Joshi was given a grant of Rs. 83-5-4 being the stipend of a native Catechist. A grant of Rs. 120 was made towards the cost of the Rev. D. K. Shinde's passage to England as the Diocesan representative at the Pan-Anglican Congress. Rs. 300 was granted towards the repairs of the organ in Christ Church, Byculla. A grant of Rs. 1,500 was made to the new Day Schools in connection with St. Peter's, Mazagon, and Rs. 2,000 was given to the Additional Clergy Society. The Rev. G. Clark received Rs. 150, towards the furnishing of the new native Christian Girls School at Nasik. The Rev. T. Rowan was granted Rs. 1,250 towards the cost of the extension and furnishing of St. Peter's Church Panchgani. The Cathedral Girls School, Bombay, received a grant of Rs. 86 for new desks. A sum of Rs. 33 was granted to Canon Rivington towards the cost of a new Altar for the church of the Resurrection, Betgeri, Gadag. The Rev. P. Eykya was given a grant of Rs. 571 towards the cost of the second floor of the new tower of St. Mary's Church, Parel. The Rev. G. Clark received a grant of Rs. 50 for the Diocese School Inspectress of Vernacular Schools. The Rev. D. L. Joshi received a grant of Rs. 82 towards the cost of fitting up the Young Men's Home at Dhanji Street, Girgaum. Turning to that most important branch of the Society, namely the "Missionary Union," in the interests of which Mrs. Dickins, the Hon. Secretary, has worked so hard, we are glad to be able to report steady progress. The Hon. Secretary writes as follows:—

Since the beginning to the year, we have been steadily gaining new members, and at present there are 156 ladies belonging to the Society in Bombay, most of whom we hope will be in residence here during the cold weather. The annual Sale of Work has not taken place, on account of the difficulty in arranging dates, but we hope to hold it on Tuesday, February 2nd, 1909, and look forward to a good result. The proceeds of the Sale are of course paid in to the B. D. C. S., and this year that Society has kindly promised that the amount realised at the Sale shall be earmarked for the League of Mercy, a Diocesan Society which is sadly in need of help. This Society which is better known as the Society for Rescue Work among European and Eurasian women, commenced work in the Diocese under the late Bishop, Dr. Pym, [illegible] invitation of the Bishop of Madras, we share St. Mary's House of Mercy at Bangalore with the Madras Diocese. This Home is under the care of Wantage Sisters. There are at present in the House of Mercy 14 women and girls from this Diocese. St. Alban's Preventive Home in the same compound protects children from 10 to 15 years of age who have been removed from dangerous surroundings. Unfortunately there is only accommodation for 12 girls, three are from this Diocese. Of the 17 that this Diocese is responsible for (at the rate of Rs. 20 a month per head) 5 are English and 12 Eurasian. Miss Gardiner who has worked in Poona for two years has been compelled to resign an account of ill-health. We hope shortly to welcome Miss Hirst to India to take up her work. Miss Hirst was engaged by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and arrives in February. She comes to us with experience having done this difficult work in England. Poona Branch.—This Branch of the Society, not having enough members to make a sale possible there this year, the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Burke, is sending the contributions to the Bombay Sale, but next year we much hope that more ladies will come forward to help us, by becoming members of the Union Belgaum Branch.—Miss Grainger, the Hon. Secretary, writes to say that as there has lately been a large Fancy Fair held there, for another excellent object, it would not be advisable to hold the sale locally, and asked that the Belgaum Stall may be at the Bombay Sale. This will therefore be arranged. The Belgaum Branch of the Society is very strong, thanks to the energy of the Honorary Secretary. Ahmedabad Branch.—We hope the Hon. Secretary will be able to hold a Sale of Work there some time during this cold weather and that the members will contribute the same substantial help as before. Nasik Branch. This is a small Branch and difficult to work as there are so few resident Europeans, but the Hon. Secretary, Miss Lea-Wilson, hopes to send contributions for the Bombay Sale before the end of the year. We should much like to see Branches opened in connection with the Society in small Stations like Satara, Panchgani, Surat, and indeed everywhere in the Diocese where there are Church people. The number of members may be few, and the contributions small yet every little helps. We believe that with further support, the Bombay Diocesan Church Society, and the Missionary Union, will prove increasingly valuable in initiating and developing Church work in this Diocese. The subscriptions this year though better than last year do not compare favourably with the subscriptions received in 1904 and 1905, the opening years of the Society, when the totals were Rs. 1,713 and Rs. 1,750 respectively. During the years which have interzened many of the Society's friends and subscribers have left the Presidency. Among these may be mentioned H. E. Lord Lamington, Hon. Mr. Fulton,

Sir. William Edgerly, Col. Oliver, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Rev. W. W. Baillie, Mr. Justice Batty, Col. Owen, Mr. Justice Crowe, Von Archdeacon Scott, Hon. Mr. Giles, and Mr. H. Wenden.

It is hoped that in order to enable the Society to cope with the needs of the Diocese, new friends will come forward and take the place of those who have left. The small annual subscription of Rs. 2 only constitutes a member of the Church of England a member of the Society.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer's report which was read by Mr. A. H. S. Aston stated: During the past year the Society has lost not only its President and Founder in the late Bishop of Bombay but also one of its best friends and supporters in the late Canon Sellar. The accounts cover a period of a little more than 14 months in order that the Financial year may in future commence in January. During the period under review grants aggregating Rs. 3,821 were paid towards the building and extension of Schools and Churches. Rs. 2,000 were paid towards the cost of providing additional Clergy and smaller grants aggregating Rs. 1,254-5-4 were paid for the assistance and furtherance of other Church Work in the Diocese. The total grants amounted to Rs. 6,976-5-4 being more than double those paid in 1906 and nearly equal to the grants paid in 1906 and 1907 together. The following figures of the grants paid by the Society in past years show that a steady increase in its sphere of usefulness is being maintained:—1905, Rs. 2,750; 1906, Rs. 3,472-7-7; 1907, Rs. 3,820; 1908, Rs. 6,976-5-4. It is satisfactory to note that while the grants this year largely exceeded those in past years the balance carried forward to 1909 is only less by Rs. 464-9-1 than the opening balance with which the year commenced. The donations amounted to Rs. 2,684-8-0 as compared with Rs. 1,186-6-0 last year. The difference is to be attributed to two large grants of Rs. 1,275-0-0 and Rs. 524-5-6 received from the Indian Church Aid Association and to the generous assistance given by the Diocesan Missionary Union. The offertories amounted to Rs. 901-11-3 as compared into Rs. 693-1-6 out of the 24 offertories received, Bombay contributed no less than 13. The Faculty Fees showed a falling off Rs. 455 as compared with Rs. 778 last year, but this was anticipated owing to a recent ruling with reference to the amount payable for such fees. The Subscriptions on December 29th amounted to Rs. 567 only, as compared with Rs. 727 last year, but on this date a generous subscription of Rs. 500 was received from Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter which raised the total to Rs. 1,067. "The donations received from the Union which came to Rs. 650 have been earmarked for the new League of Mercy Fund."

The Reports were adopted.

The following were then elected office-bearers for the year:

Central Committee (Elected Members): Rev. F. Langmore, Rev. D. L. Joshi, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Mr. H. McNee, Mr. B. Athavale and Mr. A. G. Joseph (District of Bombay). Rev. Canon Rivington, Rev. B. N. Abnes, the Hon'ble Mr. Gibb, Mr. C. Hudson, Mr. D. Gnananundum and Mr. C. Rubdi (District of Belgaum). Rev. P. S. Grove and Lt. Col. M. J. Meade (District of Ahmedabad); Rev. G. R. A. Cour, Rev. D. K. Shinde, Captain Wiseman, Mr. H. S. Joseph, Captain Todd and Mr. Bunter (District of Poona). Rev. G. Clark, Rev. G. Jagtaji, Mr. J. C. Barton, Dr. Arnould, Mr. E. Keane and Mr. J. Tidke.

The Lord Bishop in addressing the meeting said that any work which his predecessor did, who had founded the Society and to whom organisation came as a natural thing and who was a great organiser, must be of great value and consequently he wished to give his hearty support to the Society and wish it a great future. He hoped the Society had a great future before it. though at present they could not say for certain what that future would be. He again wished the Society great success.

A Choral Evensong was sung and the Lord Bishop preached a sermon.

THE LORD BISHOP'S SERMON.

His Lordship took the 22nd verse of the fourteenth chapter of Mark as his text for the sermon and said it was not by accident that the earliest Church called the ceremony of the Holy Communion "Breaking of Bread," for in that act was contained a very solemn lesson which it was essential for them to know. The bread represented the life of Christ. He gave blessings to God for the good life which they all looked upon as the best of all lives. The breaking of bread was a symbol of His broken life. He gave it to his brethren. At the table they should remember that they received the broken life of Christ. They should prepare to give their own broken life for others. Referring to the Society, his Lordship said that they had not authority over their lives but they had authority over some things. Christ gave all for his brethren. Love was the most precious thing. Every man and woman knew by experience that it was so, even if he or she had not read what St. John said: "God is Love". They should break it and distribute it not to those who loved them but to those who needed it. Another precious thing was the personal religious life in God. They could enjoy that exclusively, or they could break it and give it to active works of charity. Trained skill, religious or secular, was one of the most precious things and they could keep it to themselves and use it to their own advantage selfishly or break it and give it to the service of God. Addressing the laity, the Bishop said their business capacities were precious. He knew they worked hard and did quite real, quite honest work. He appealed to them to give some of that trained skill to this Society or other similar societies devoted to the service of God. He knew it would cost them over-work, but he wished to point out that that was the only true view of life. The Church wanted men with trained skill of business. He was pleased to say that there were a certain number of men in Bombay who really and honestly devoted their time to the work of the Society. That was the way in which their life could be made more sacred. Then, vitality was another precious thing, of which he was afraid they had not a great deal in this climate. They were asked to convey some of their vitality humbly but sincerely to the other work. With some of them time was the only thing they had to give. They could devote it to social pleasure and social engagements, or treat that also according to the great example of Christ. Those who gathered subscriptions for the Society devoted a good deal of their time and were doing the work by the power of Jesus Christ. They had spare energy, spare time and spare money which he asked them to give to the Society and said that these things would not be decreased by being spent.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

## SHETH P. V. MAVJI.

### Address at Okhamandal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DWARKA, JANUARY 28.

The population of Okhamandal gathered together to express their feelings of gratitude to their noble benefactor, Sheth Purushotamdas Vishram Mavji, who has done immense good to the people here in various ways out of his kind and sympathetic regard for Okhamandal, his native land, by way of presenting an address in the Town Library under the presidentship of Major Oldfield, Assistant Resident here. The building and the road leading to the bungalow of Sheth Purushotamdas was attractively ornamented with flags, banners and evergreen shrubs, which presented a beautiful aspect. The people, including Waghers, who are admirers of Mr. Purushotamdas, who has great sympathy for their community, had flocked in from various villages to celebrate the auspicious occasion with sentiments of respect for the Shethsaheb. Besides people from several villages, the meeting was attended by the State officials, members of Mahajahs of Dwarka and Varwala, and several others. Crowds of people began pouring in before the appointed time, and within a short time the spacious building was overcrowded. Exactly at 6 p. m. Sheth Purushotamdas, with his party, accompanied by the members of the deputation, arrived and was heartily greeted with continuous cheers.

Major Oldfield with Mrs. Oldfield, both of whom take keen interest in the public cause, immediately followed Sheth Purushotamdas and were warmly hailed by all present.

The opening ceremony being over, a musical entertainment delighted the audience. Numerous speeches, delivered by different gentlemen, vividly described the various philanthropic deeds of Shath Purushotamdas and his father. An address in Gujrati, translated in English by Mr. Bapubhai Jadavray Vaishnav, Headmaster of the English school here, was read and presented to Sheth Purushotamdas, amidst cheers of good blessing from all, on accepting which Sheth Purushotamdas replied in most friendly terms. Remarks from the chair equally pleased the audience.

After distribution of flowers and pan-supari, a vote of thanks for the Chair and His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar Sarkar terminated the proceedings.

## EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

### Director-General's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 28.

The Report of the Director-General of Public Instruction, for the past year, is a very satisfactory document. It shows that the expenditure on education exceeded that of any previous year, being over a crore of rupees, and the number of new scholars, which exceeded 50,000, was also a record. Important progress was made in the building of new schools, increasing the salaries of teachers and appointing a greater number of inspecting officers, and the work under the revised Code is full of promise.

## BENGAL COAL TRADE.

### Market Firmer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JANUARY 28.

The Coal and Share Market to-day is distinctly firmer, Koosoonda Nyandee, Baraboni and Raneeganj being especially in demand.

The latest quotations are:—Koosoonda, Nyandee, 50 1-2; Baraboni, 24 1-2; Raneeganj, 24 1-2; Auckland 7; Bhalgora, 17; Bengal Giridih, 27; Borrea (ordinary), 19 1-2; Jumoni, 14; Morine, 12 3-8; New Beerbhoom, 47 1-2; Satpurkuria and Asansol, 13 1-2; Sendra, 26 1-4, Seetarampore, 26 1-4; Standard, 20 3-8; East Indian, 300; and Equitable, 65 1-2. Government Paper is quoted at 84'4 and Exchange as before.

Mr. L. G. R. VANDERSPAR is transferred to the office of Examiner of Accounts, N. W. Railway.

COLONEL R. W. S. LYONS, I. M. S., is appointed Principal Medical Officer, Abbottabad and Sialkot Brigades, vice M. C. Cloghry, retired.

If a man is as old as he feels, then these fellows must be about ten years old. They don't intend to grow old. They know that Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives new life, strength, vigor. Makes them feel like boys again. Improves the appetite, aids digestion, keeps the nerves strong and steady, and the brain clear and active.

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

is a great preventive of Bright's disease and other kidney affections. It purifies the blood, restores good appetite, sound digestion, and robust health.

*As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.*

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

## THE ABKARI COMMITTEE.

THE Abkari Committee, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Logan, met again yesterday in the Customs House. The other members present were: The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Dr. Powell, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad.

Mr. J. C. Mukadum said that he considered the present license fees high, in consequence of the increase of which he had to raise the prices. But the raising of the prices did not profit him much owing to competition. He had heard of essences being imported into Bombay and put into cheap stuff. From the cheapness of the stuff he believed the essences must be unwholesome.

Dr. Powell: Your only reason for saying that the essences must be unwholesome is that the stuff is cheap?

Witness: Yes.

Examined by Mr. Setalvad, witness said he did not think the effect of drinking cheap foreign stuff was more injurious than that of drinking country liquor.

Mr. Ardeshir Lal, Nasik, said that he had never heard of essences being imported into Bombay to be put into cheap foreign stuff. Generally, natives, including Parsees, and high class Hindus, came to his shop.

Mr. F. N. Marfatia, Bombay, examined by the Chairman, said that cheap foreign stuff was most in demand. He had not heard of essences being put into cheap stuff in Bombay.

Mr. C. Clifford, Assistant Excise Collector, Nasik and Khandesh, examined by the Chairman, said that there were 20 foreign liquor-shops in the districts under his jurisdiction. The consumption of foreign liquor was increasing, because it had a fascination for the natives. There was a sentimental reason also for the preference given to the foreign stuff, namely that it was foreign. They took the stuff neat. There was more likelihood of the habit of drinking foreign liquor spreading among the upper class than among lower class Hindus. He thought the present fees were not adequate. They should be so raised that the cheap stuff could not be sold at less than rupees two per bottle. He saw no reason why the practice of allowing the cheap stuff to be bottled in Bombay should not be discontinued. The prohibition would serve the purpose of restricting the importation of cheap stuff without increasing the tariff. The attractiveness of the labels and bottles had certainly something to do with the preference for cheap foreign liquor, but he doubted if the description suggested to be given on the label of the stuff would prove of any advantage, though, of course, as enlightenment spread people would distinguish between the different brands.

Examined by Dr. Powell, witness said he had not heard of the "arak" of mhowra being used to dilute cheap foreign stuff.

Mr. Procter: You say that bottling should be put a stop to in Bombay. Would it not encourage the importation of cheap foreign stuff in bottles?

Witness: Yes. But it would be more expensive.

Dr. Dadachanji: Have you heard of people drinking eau-de-Cologne when liquor shops are closedon special occasions?

Witness: Yes. Besides on those special occasions they take eau-de-Cologne when there is a caste prohibition against liquor.

Dr. Dadachanji: They take it undiluted?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Procter: Do brandy and rum, when made of rectified spirit and burnt sugar though labelled different, give the same taste?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Procter: Then it shows that the composition of both is same?

Witness: No. They might have used other substances besides.

Dr. Powell: Do people take liquor as a preventive against plague?

Witness: It might have been in Bombay and those districts which suffered most from plague. In my districts there was no great outbreak of plague and so I cannot say.

Mr. Clifford, in the course of his written statement, said that ractified spirit was not drunk in East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik districts. eau-de-Cologne was not uncommonly used as an intoxicant. He investigated some cases of the kind in 1905. At the time when there was prohibition in force among certain castes in Vavul, Savdu and other places in East Khandesh, many members of these castes, afraid to be seen at the liquor shops, resorted to the use of eau-de-Cologne. For a few months the trade in inferior brands was brisk. Samples tested by him were 20° to 40° underproof in strength and sold at five and six annas per bottle. Methylated and denatured spirits were not drunk in his districts. The cheaper sorts of brandy, gin and rum were chiefly patronised by Kunbis, Malis, Gajars, Sutars, Sonars and Bhils; and the more expensive brands were used by pleaders, clerks, Government servants and well-to-do Brahmins and Hindus. The consumption of foreign spirits in East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik was not widespread. It had not assumed a serious proportion anywhere in the three districts. However it showed a tendency to increase, but it did not affect the consumption of country liquors. He did not believe that foreign spirit was appreciably more deleterious to health than the country article, but it was certainly more demoralising. He was personally acquainted with several Indian gentlemen of the better class who were regular customers of foreign liquor and had observed that the temptation to alcoholic excess was much more powerful where a taste for these spirits had been acquired than was the case where country spirits were used. He suggested the closing of all foreign liquor shops which existed to meet the demand among Indian consumers only. He also suggested the discontinuance of the licenses to bottle and blend in Bombay, the spirits of the type of those sold in the mofussil under the description of "Fine Pale Brandy," "Imported Rum" &c., and also a substantial addition to the license fee of all foreign liquor shops in the mofussil, where spirits of those description were sold, on the basis of annual sales. He did not think that the danger of an increase in the consumption of those spirits was so great as to call for more stringent measures. He was speaking, of course, for his district. The question might on a consideration of the extent of the traffic in other parts of the Presidency, assume sufficient importance to justify a modification of the import tariff with the object of discouraging the importation of foreign liquors intended for purely native consumption.

Mr. D. D. Baria, who was examined on Saturday last, produced his invoices to show that wines bottled in Bombay could not be made cheaper than the wines imported in bottles from Europe.

The Committee then adjourned.

ALTHOUGH at the recent mayoral election Miss Dove, headmistress of Wycombe Abbey School, was defeated after having been chosen mayor-elect of High Wycombe for the ensuing year, she has been elected chairman of the Unemployed Committee of the town council of that borough.

MR. ARTHUR HAMILTON SMITH has been appointed Keeper of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum in succession to Mr. Cecil Harcourt Smith, who has retired from the post of his appointment to the Directorship of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

## JAINS AND SEDITION.

The following letter has been addressed to His Excellency the Governor:—

Your Excellency,—I have great pleasure in submitting to your Excellency the following resolution passed by the Jain Conference held at Stavanidhi on the 8th instant. The resolution runs thus:—

"The Jain community strongly protests against all the seditious movements set on foot by mischievous people who are thereby creating obstacles in the path of peace and progress in this country. The Conference begs to accord its full support to the measures adopted to stamp out these movements. The President is authorised to submit the same to the Government of India through the proper channel."

I do not think that any lengthy remarks are necessary from me in requesting your Excellency to accept the solemn assurance of the Jain community that as a body the community is true to its high traditions of loyalty and attachment to peaceful progress. But the row of national discontent kicked up by certain busy-bodies seems to have apparently involved the whole country into a vortex of deep-moving disaffection. The natural expressions of strong disapprobation of the now happily dropped proposal to colonise the holy Hill of Parisnath lent some colour to this belief. The Conference therefore thought it necessary to take this opportunity of candidly assuring the Government that the solid mass of the Jain world unquestionably recognises the absolute necessity of the British connection with India continuing undisturbed by any cause whatever.

The Jains, as your Excellency is fully aware, are a small class of peace-loving people whose religious and historical antecedents of tens of centuries are diametrically opposed to those of their Hindu countrymen. Their very existence has depended on the liberal tolerence of some of our native kings and had it not been for the persecutions of many of them, Jainism could have counted among her followers several times as many as owe allegiance to her to-day. The Jains are now happy to find that the British stand head and shoulders above even the most liberal of the native non-Jain kings of India. This single fact, were it the only fact, would be enough to convince our community that any attempt even to cause disaffection towards the British dominion in India would be simply suicidal. Self-interest, if nothing else, is thus the basis of our loyalty.

I do not consider an enumeration of the various advantages derived by us from the British connection with India in any way called for at this place. Without therefore making any further remarks on the Resolution, I beg that your Excellency will be pleased to forward it to His Excellency the Governor-General and Viceroy of India.—I have &c.

(Sd.) PAYAPPA JAKHAPPA DESAI,
President, Southern Maratha Jain Association.
Kolhapur, 23rd January.

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Reverend J. C. Matthew, Acting Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on the date on which he may avail himself of it, in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

License to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Reverend H. G. Bisell of the American Marathi Mission.

Mr. K. N. Colvile, B. A. (Oxon.), to be Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, Bombay, with effect from the date of taking charge of the appointment.

Miss Charlotte Femmer to be substantive "pro tem." Lady Superintendent, Female Normal School, Dharwar, as a temporary measure during the current term or pending further orders.

Lieutenant F. R. Coppinger, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure, vice Lieutenant W. E. R. Williams, M.B., I.M.S., pending further orders.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Captain Harold Oliphant Coates resigns his Commission, dated 17th November.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—Lieutenant Marie Felix Desire John Sico to be Captain vice Palmer, transferred to the Supernumerary List, dated 15th October.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Alexander Tosh to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy, dated 23rd October.

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) William Coen, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Wright, transferred to the Madras Railway Volunteers, dated 1st October.

Colonel J. McCloghry, F.R.C.S., (I.), I.M.S., was substantive "pro tem." Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay from 1st October to 10th January, both days inclusive.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India from the date of relief.

Captain G. W. C. Lucas, Commandant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, has been granted privilege leave for ninety days with effect from the 26th December.

Lieutenant W. D. H. Stevenson, I. M. S., to act as assistant to the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, vice Dr. F. M. Gibson, M.B., B.Sc.

Mr. A. X. Moraes, L.C.E., passed on 11th January, an examination in colloquial Gujarati according to the standard laid down in the Public Works Department.

Mr. F. Norman, temporary engineer is appointed to the permanent Engineer Establishment as Assistant Engineer and posted to Bombay.

Mr. N. N. Padgett to be Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

## "THE MISSING LINK."

The finding of Semi-human remains in Central France will, doubtless, give a shock to those who are not fully aware of the recent trend of scientific discovery and theory with regard to the development of life, and still cling to the old views as to the origin of species. To those who are better informed it will seem only what was to be expected. Believers in evolution, which is now accepted by all competent biologists, are convinced that there have been, not only a missing link between man and the higher apes, but innumerable such links, the fossil remains of which have mostly perished during the vicissitudes of geological history. This view is confirmed by the striking differences between the French remains and those discovered in Java in 1891 2 by Dr. Dubois, in a supposed pliocene formation, and called by him the pithecanthropus erectus, a creature that has hitherto monopolised the term, "The Missing Link." The chief distinction is that the remains of the French animal indicate that it walked on all fours, where as it is thought that the pithecanthropus walked upright. But there cannot be much certainty about the Java remains, as only the top of the brain-pan and the thigh-bone were found. The skull of the French fossil is said to resemble that of a human being. It is curious that a creature with such a comparatively high cerebral development should apparently not have attained the erect attitude. If this is correct, it must be ranked rather as an enthropoid ape than an ape-like man. The importance of the discovery, which has impressed our University experts, is that the bones have the characteristics of both ape and man. But only very general conclusions can be based on such meagre remains, as those of the pithecanthropus and the newly-found fossil. The pleistocene formation in which the French discovery was made is the latest of the pliocene strata, the most recent of tertiary series.

## PROFESSOR LEES-SMITH'S LECTURES.

### The Protective Tariffs.

THERE was again a large audience in the Byramji Jejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution Hall last evening when Professor Lees-Smith of the London School of Economics and Business Training delivered the 11th of his series of lectures.

In the opening the Professor explained that the exact device he had given did not seem to be readily understood. He would therefore occupy a minute or so in recapitulating the main conclusion that he reached in his last lecture. On this occasion he wished to express his own views. The protective tariff meant that they liked certain industries the privilege of allowing a protective tariff with regard to the production of it in India. If by the protective tariff the price of that particular article does not increase, then protection was desirable. That it enabled them to get foreign commodity at the same price, and it enabled the home industries to hold their own in spite of the foreign competition. He had pointed out that this conclusion was not valid from even a theoretical point of view. It was taken for granted that they had to determine which industries really needed protective tariff. Determining the tariff in India it was thought desirable not to raise protective tariff in respect of coal, machinery and raw cotton. Why was this? Because it was found that these articles were needed for the progress and advance of trade in general. Practical men understood that protection in respect of these meant a burden upon the rest of the nation not concerned with the particular commodity as effected their business. It was also regarded inadvisable that these industries should be made such as to prove a burden on the rest of the population. The greatest argument put forth against the protective tariff was that under no circumstances should a protective tariff be allowed to become a permanent duty. Indian protection was urged mainly upon the argument derived from the infant industries. It was claimed that it was worth while allowing these industries to levy a tribute for a certain time; that, if they were allowed to do that they could secure advantages and hold their own against those which had already been established by the foreign nation, and in the end they would be able to dispense with that tariff; that after some time the people to take the commodity more cheap than if they had to depend upon foreign supply of the commodity. The tribute paid by the people was regarded as capital invested in building up an industry, a capital which repays in handsome interest that that industry created. It could be seen then that there was no objection to the general principle of a protective tariff for India based upon the claims of infant industries. But the proposal involved such grave dangers that they had to consider those dangers upon which they entered were not greater than the benefits which the protection would secure. The first danger was that the industry which under the excuse of "Infant Industry" argument once secured protection, it would lay more stiff than it was before it secured the advantage. No country in the world had as yet succeeded in using the argument of infant industries. By securing the protection and the consequent advantage the industries remained in the same infant stage and never matured. He was afraid he had not made himself properly understood as to why Government would not raise the protective tariff until the people desired it. Government could grant tariff when they were convinced that in the course of a few years it could be dispensed with. One or a number of industries would be established under the shade of tariff, and that but for this the industries would not have come into existance. This latter conclusion broke down the wall of tariff, as it was desirable to have reached the time when they were not in the infant stage. It was doing great deal of harm to other industries and therefore the tariff wall should be levelled to the ground.

The Professor's next lecture will deal with the preferential tariff and it will be delivered on Wednesday evening instead of Tuesday, owing to the Mohurrum holiday.

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th January 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | 27 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 27 |
| Teheran ... | 28 | 14 | 15 | 0 | 35 |
| Suez ..... | 28 | 14 | 10 p.m. | 0 | 44 |

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costarica are subject to Censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted, but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (12-1-09).

In continuation private telegrams for Provinces Messina and Reggio Calabria are accepted at sender's risk.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th Jan. on 141-14 Miles Open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week ..... | Rs. 5,000 | Rs. 18,000 | Rs. ..... | Rs. 23,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway..... | 35 | 128 | ..... | 163 |
| For previous 2 weeks of half-year ..... | 6,000 | 20,000 | ..... | 26,000 |
| Total for 3 weeks | 11,000 | 38,000 | ..... | 49,000 |
| COMPARISON. Total for Corresponding week of previous year | 5,283 | 19,751 | 113 | 25,147 |
| Per mile of Ry. | 37 | 140 | 1 | 178 |
| Total to Corresponding date... | 14,838 | 47,955 | 264 | 63,057 |

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 2,147
Do. to date.....Rs. 14,057

## SPORTING NEWS.

### GOLF.

### England vs. Scotland.

ENGLISH and Scotch golfers in Bombay met yesterday morning in a match over nine holes of the Bombay course, when England proved victorious by 6½ points to 3½ points scored by Scotland. The high winds which prevailed on Wednesday afternoon caused the greens to be very rough, and holing a putt was more or less a matter of luck. However some very interesting matches were played. For England Messrs. Coombs and Cresswell won both their matches and the byes, and for Scotland Mr. P. J. Arnot defeated his opponent in a similar manner.

Mr. Russ and Mr. Scott had a very even match, which the former looked like winning, as he was one up and two to play at the seventh hole. Mr. Scott however holed out his approach shot from off the green and halving the last hole in five strokes saved the match for his side. Mr. E. F. Nicholson playing Major Anderson and Mr. E. Walker playing Mr. Hardie also halved their matches. Mr. T. C. Bayley won his game with Mr. Macdonald 5 up and 4 to play; Mr. Macdonald however won the Bye. The following is the result:—

| ENGLAND. | |
|---|---|
| Mr R D England ... ... ... | 1 |
| Mr A Gittens ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Mr C A Russ ... ... ... ... | 0 |
| Mr E F Nicholson ... ... ... | 0 |
| Mr E E Coombs ... ... ... | 1½ |
| Mr H F Busch ... ... ... ... | 0 |
| Mr E P Comber ... ... ... | 0 |
| Rear-Admiral J Hewett ... ... | 0 |
| Mr P W Cresswell ... ... ... | 1½ |
| Mr R D Lowndes ... ... ... | 1 |
| Mr T C Bayley ... ... ... | 1 |
| Mr E Walker ... ... ... | 0 |
| | 6½ |

| SCOTLAND. | |
|---|---|
| Mr A L S Roberts ... ... ... | ½ |
| Mr R Aitken ... ... ... ... | 0 |
| Mr R P Scott ... ... ... ... | 0 |
| Major Anderson ... ... ... | 0 |
| Mr Innes-Ker ... ... ... ... | 0 |
| Mr J Robertson... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Mr G F D. Tennant ... ... ... | 1 |
| Mr P J Arnot ... ... ... ... | 1½ |
| Mr A Bishop ... ... ... ... | 0 |
| Mr D N Laurie ... ... ... ... | 0 |
| Mr Macdonald ... ... ... ... | 1½ |
| Mr J H Hardie ... ... ... ... | 0 |
| | 3½ |

It is notified for the information of golfers that on and from February 1st, the Committee of the Royal Bombay Golf Club have introduced the new rules adopted by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club at St. Andrew's, and that all competitions and matches will be played under the new rules from the above dates. A copy of the rules has been hung up in the Gymkhana Pavilion and golfers are requested to make themselves conversant with all details.

### BOMBAY RACES.

### 7th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30.
HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 28th January.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—About 7 furlongs. St. Patrick, Forfeit, Ashanti Gold, Lady Metal, Admiral Crichton, Gambara, Moonlight, Chevalier and Rosewater.

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—About 1 1-4 miles.

Precious, Dhafer, Famous, Sialkote, Young Kohinoor, Meazer, Swalior, Hazza, Jehangir, Saree, Lofan, Wild Poppy, Moscow, Darianoor, Antica, Nooman, Benchgo, King Cobweb, Multiform, The Munshi, Urgent and Young Salanic.

A NOVICE PLATE.—About 7 furlongs.

Virtuous Bay, Desert King, Fritz, Mahan, Akrabad, Reefat, Diamond King, Zargaum, Nelum, Narsen, Nusri Pasha, Lizaz, Transfer, Brutus and Meerdhan.

In accordance with General Condition, clause 2 (e), the New Maiden Plate is divided and the draw is as follows.—

THE 1ST NEW MAIDEN PLATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| King Henry | Goldman |
| Mizhir Beg | Fruit Salt |
| Royal Standard | Sandid |
| Mazi | Americus |
| Zamra | Rubeo |
| Tunis | Racer |
| Darwin | Telegraph |

THE 2ND NEW MAIDEN PLATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Malta | Hurgon |
| Deligence | Zoobair Flag |
| Balak | Middleman |
| Bailey (late Daghistan) | Thurel |
| New York | Quick Fire |
| Royal Mail | Jadir |
| Gulshaful | Second Class |
| Mahdi | |

In accordance with General Condition, clause 2 (e), the Handicap for the Dadur Plate is divided as below and in the 2nd Division the top weight is raised to 9st and the others in proportion.

| THE 1ST DADUR PLATE. | st. lbs. | THE 2ND DADUR PLATE. | st. lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mumbra... ... | 9 7 | Sanjakdhar ... | 9 0 |
| Creditor ... ... | 9 3 | Rajput ... ... | 9 0 |
| Mutlag ... ... | 9 2 | Devon ... ... | 8 12 |
| Lookman ... | 8 13 | Meerjan ... ... | 8 11 |
| Grey Falcon ... | 8 11 | Maimoon ... | 8 11 |
| Saree ... ... | 8 10 | Great Power ... | 8 8 |
| Salanic ... ... | 8 10 | Woolwinder ... | 8 1 |
| Amood ... ... | 8 9 | Dojan ... ... | 8 0 |
| Vedas ... ... | 8 9 | Gaucho ... ... | 7 13 |
| Asroff ... ... | 8 8 | Settler ... ... | 7 13 |
| Darby ... ... | 8 7 | Aden ... ... | 7 12 |
| Hazza ... ... | 8 4 | Hishan ... ... | 7 11 |
| Sahoon ... ... | 8 1 | Good Morning ... | 7 10 |
| Hooded Falcon... | 7 13 | Shimal ... ... | 7 9 |
| Real Blood ... | 7 11 | Caravan ... ... | 7 8 |
| Good Chance ... | 7 9 | Begler Beg ... | 7 6 |

### HOCKEY.

### The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 28.

It would be impossible to expect two more vigorous and exciting games at hockey as the two played simultaneously on the Gymkhana ground this evening in the semi-finals of Mrs. Alderson's Hockey Tournament. The 66th Punjabis, the holders of the Divisional Tournament Cup, won a few months ago, defeated the 123rd Rifles by 2 goals to 1 and the 3rd Sappers and Miners beat the 79th Carnatics by 1 goal to nil.

AN eagle has been shot on the Tiberton estate, near Hereford. It is believed to be of the white eagle species, and about two years old. It measures across the wings 7ft. 2in., and 2ft. 10in. in length. It was shot by a keeper at dusk. It will be stuffed and placed in the Hereford Museum.

## BOMBAY HUNT.

IT is my pleasing duty to report yet another grand morning's sport with the Bombay Foxhounds. The Meet yesterday morning was at the Jackal Club, and a field of between 50 and 60 people assembled there. Rarely indeed do we experience such delightfully cool weather. With little breeze to speak of, everybody was exclaiming upon the exceptional coldness of the atmosphere, and warm European clothes were extremely welcome. The first covert to be drawn was the wood which lies close to the brickfields in the direction of the White House, and hounds soon told us that a jackal was in the neighbourhood. Rushing away from the covert the pack piloted us over a long stretch of ricefields and out on to the open melon ground, running straight across this dangerous tract of country to Sahar Hill. Up the hill went the pack and sinking the hill on the far side lead us straight across the stoutly banked Bomanwadi Valley. After leaving this behind us we had again to negociate a particularly villainous area of melon ground, the deep holes of which looked veritable death traps in the dim early morning light. One fall was to be seen but fortunately without any serious results, the plucky sportsman, though having landed on his head, was up again in only a few seconds, saying that the falling was "quite soft." Having thankfully said good-bye to this rough ground we push on forward down and up the stony nullah north of Sahar village and enjoyed a fine gallop along the whole length of a long grass field. Negociating the big nullah known as Bapnala, at the far end, we continue over a grand stretch of rice fields, many of the banks requiring a horse to really stretch himself to negociate satisfactorily. After a charming ride over this superlatively pleasant stretch of country, we arrive at a familiar walled in enclosure on the near side of the Andheri Road. Hounds having run into this enclosure some riders elected to follow them, though when once inside this plantation it is often by no means an easy matter to get out again. One sportsman who parted company with his mount in taking the wall into the enclosure afterwards dramatically described the incident by saying that the first thing he rememberd after putting his horse at the wall was to alight on his hunter's ears, and then gracefully toboggan down its face. Most people found their way safely round either side of the enclosure, and we all joined forces again, but the jackal unexpectedly would not cross the Andheri Road. He darted away to the left over another stretch of paddy fields back to Chuckla village, and by endeavouring to hide from his pursuers inside a cottage was vanquished by the pack to the great consternation of the village population.

Time being still at our command the Master then decided to draw the covert which lies between Sahar village and the Andheri Road. On more than one occasion this year this covert has contained a very stout jackal and the specimen found there yesterday morning was no exception to the rule. Leaving the covert, hounds ran very much the same line as they had done early in the day to the beforementioned walled in enclosure, and once again ran into it, finding their way out on the far side in almost the same spot as previously, but after going a short distance over some rice country the jackal took a sharp turn to the right and crossed the Andheri Road not very far from the Grange Bungalow. We then had a magnificent gallop all along the delightful Grange Bunds, the pace being as fast as anybody could wish. Climbing the hill at the further end of the bunds we carry on the hunt over long stretches of grass land, the pace all through being continued at the same fast speed. Up hill and down dale we follow the flying pack until we reach the dark looking caves at Marole. Hounds run down the far side of the hill, which is almost as steep as the side of a house, and being covered with sheet rock and huge stones it was practically impossible for horses to follow the exact line hounds took. However horses and riders (some of the latter dismounted and leading their hunters) were to be seen slithering down the hill in all directions. There was no time to delay as hounds were disappearing from us hand over hand in the vally beneath. At last reaching the bottom of this hill we galloped just as fast as our horses could put legs to the ground straight across the Marole valley. The grass in places is still long, and more than one blind ditch is to be found in this locality, but so far as I know no mishaps occurred. Crossing the road which runs from Marole village out into the jungle, we turn to the left and carry on the chase parallel

## THE WEATHER.

### HEAVY FALLS OF SNOW.

### Water Scarcity Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 28.

Mussoorie and Landown received a very avy fall of snow on Wednesday last. In aces it is several feet thick, and residents e partially snowed up.

The scarcity of water, which was being ared, is quite over. Many persons declare ey do not remember Mussoorie having re- ved such a heavy snowfall as the present , within so short a time—one night and ay.

t is bitterly cold at Dehra Dun, and Luck- is experiencing a cold snap, which, if it , will make excellent weather for the l Service week.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, JANUARY 28.

he depression which developed so rapidly uesday last has disappeared with equal tity. It gave nearly general light rain erday in the North-West of the United inces and Chota Nagpur, but this morning aces of its existence are to be seen.

he disturbance in the extreme North, ed yesterday, caused snow in parts of mir, but it also has now disappeared.

though dry weather is likely to-day over ly the whole of the Indian area, pressure ges have been too rapid during the last days to favour settled dry weather. Rain ready falling in the Persian area.

he temperature now is very low in North- t India, especially at Hill stations. In the hbourhood of Roorkee, the mean temper- e yesterday was over 10 degrees below nal. In Deltaic Bengal the temperature is .

he chief amounts of precipitation are chi, half an inch; Chakrata, three quar- ; Dehra Dun and Muktesar, half; Bahraich, lly, Roorkee and Simla, quarter.

orecast.—The weather is likely to be dry the whole of the Indian area, with the ible exception of North-East India, where w falls of rain may occur.

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28TH JANUARY, 1909.

mritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop pects generally good, but rain is required.

ansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

ooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop pros- s generally good.

elhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat flouri- g.

gra.—Hail-storms. All crops doing well.

awar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat rishing.

mraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects gene- good.

hulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

oach.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. on plants flowering advanced and show bolls dly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun arriving in small quantities.

iramgam.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

adhwan.—Fine weather has set in. Seasonable. nings cold and dewy. Cotton crop prospects improving present weather may improve yield slightly and vals expected early.

havnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

arsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

holapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much ded generally.

adbli.—Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls could scarcely look better.

ellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants owing bolls.

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours Thursday, the 28th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·15" of rain. ies are lightly clouded in the south-west unjab but have cleared elsewhere. The mois- re in the air is in slight excess at Lahore but s fallen elsewhere and is now either equal to below the average. Temperature is in defect, pecially in the south-east Punjab where it s fallen, Delhi reporting a deficiency of 13° uring the day.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or nly lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or excess. Temperature has fallen over the hole area and although the maximum emains in excess at Allahabad it is normal or defect elsewhere, the deficiency amounting 12° at Agra; the minimum is normal at Allahabad and lower than usual at the other tations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The ir is drier than usual in Lower Sind but ontains the average amount of moisture lsewhere. Temperature is generally in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is ow lower than usual at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Sangor but is either equal to or below the average lsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual in the south-eastern district but has fallen and is now normal over the rest of the ivision; night temperature has fallen over the whole area and is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect at Bombay but is nor- nal at the other stations. Maximum temper- ature is low except at Bombay where it is ormal. The minimum is in defect in north Konkan and normal elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual ver the whole division. Temperature is normal except for a slight excess during the day in the south Bombay Deccan and for a defect at night at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The barometer has risen ery rapidly to considerably over the whole of orthern India where pressure is now in consi- derable excess, and gradients between the unjab and south India are thus much steeper han usual. With these changes skies have leared except in south India where moderate loud persists. Weather has again become ettled. Temperature is in defect in the re- ions to the west of the line joining Bombay nd Cawnpore.

Dry weather is likely everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## MEAT CURED BY ELECTRICITY

STILL another use has been found for electricity—the curing of meat. A process recently perfected will, the originators predict, revolutionise the packing industry and drive the method of curing now in general use out of existence. For many years inventors have been puzzling their brains over how to apply electricity to meat-curing The idea was public property. It is only recently that it has been applied in a practical way. It has long been acknowledged that electricity is the greatest purifier known. Physicians use it to destroy germ life. The purest water is that which has been surcharged with electricity. Accordingly, meat has been similarly treated. A lot of meat which had been electrically cured was boxed and sent from New York to Vera Cruz, Mexico. It was protected only by a screen, to keep out rats and mice, and a layer of thin parchment paper. It was kept for four months, then returned to New York. On its arrival there it passed Government inspection. Another piece of meat from the same lot has hung two years in a room where the temperature has never been below 70. It is said to be sweet and wholesome to-day. Other equally startling tests of the electric process have been made and have been successful. The process in its fundamental principle is simplicity itself. The meat is placed in tanks containing brine. The brine is in the same solution which is used in curing establishments everywhere. Electric currents are sent through the tanks. They drive the salt into and through the meat much more quickly and distribute it much more thoroughly, than is possible under the old method in which the meat is merely allowed to soak in the brine. The originators of the process claim for it that it is quicker, more thorough, and more sanitary than the old method. Under the old method ham is cured from seventy-two to a hundred and five days. Electrically cured, it need stay in the brine but from twenty-five to thirty-five days. Under the old method bacon is cured in twenty-two days. Electrically cured, it remains in the brine only four days.

## A MACHINE TO ANSWER THE TELEPHONE.

MR. J. F. LAND, an American inventor, has devised a machine which will answer the calls of telephones when the party called for is out. It will repeat twice, to each call of the telephone, any message the person expecting to be called desires to impart to it. There are many things about the "annunciphone," as the instrument is called, that commend it to the public. "See what a convenience it will be to the doctor," says Mr. Land. "He leaves his consulting room at times when there is nobody to answer the telephone. This phonograph arrangement is told the piece to speak, and during his entire absence it answers the telephone. No matter how many calls it tells when the doctor will be back, perhaps it tells where he is, if he wishes to impart that information."

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th January.

538. DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

One inch aiming Rifle practice for the Gataere Teams at Mahim Ground Fort on the 30th instant.

Parade at the B. V. A. Club at 4-45 p. m.

Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki, and Caps.

545. PROMOTIONS.

The following promotion has been ordered in No. 2 Company Corpl. J. Clarke to be Sergeant to fill an existing vacancy.

Company Quarter Master Sergt. H. Royal is transferred to the rank of Company Sergeant Major to fill an existing vacancy.

546. STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No. 1196 Gr. W. H. North No. 2 Company.

No. 55 Sapper A. J. Williams E. E. Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. B. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 29th January.

704.—Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February, 1909.

Conveyance.—On Saturday the 30th instant.—Special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m.

Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 1st to 6th February):—

From Santa Cruz 9-11 and 9-35 a.m.

From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to Cr. Sergts of Companies (who must obtain the number required on parade) at the Orderly Room after every parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

705. Promotions. The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from this date:—

A. Company. No. 3818 Sergt. J. R. Miller, to be Orderly Room Sergeant vice Gordon transferred to the Reserve Company.

C. Company. No. 4212 Sergt. F. T. Gidney, to be Cr. Sergeant vice Lynn transferred to the Reserve Co.

706. Sports.—It is notified for information that the day of Sports has again been altered and will be held on Wednesday afternoon as per programme "and not Tuesday" as notified in Regimental Orders.

707.—Officers Commanding Companies are reminded that entries for the Hill Memorial Challenge Cup Competition close on the 2nd February 1909.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The Battalion Sports will be held on Wednesday afternoon and not on Tuesday as previously announced and Boxing Tournament will be held on Monday and Tuesday.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th January.

The Squadron will assemble at the Jackal Club on Sunday next at 10-30 a.m. for Church Parade.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Bandoliers and Swords.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

THE German Government have decided to start gold mining operations in the extreme east portion of German New Guinea territory around Port Adolphus. Gold operations in the adjoining British territory have been proceeding for some time and 100 skilled gold washers and 1,200 coloured coolies are employed there.

## BY THE WAY.

### AUSTRALIAN RABBITS.

Until about eight years ago Western Australia trusted to the vast area of desert and semi-desert country that lies between that State and its eastern neighbour South Australia to protect it from the rabbit plague. But the rabbit overran the best portions of South Australia, and passing round the head of Spencer's Gulf, invaded the country to the west of Port Augusta and spread by the south coast to the boundary of Western Australia. At last the West Australian Government took alarm and about eight years ago a wire vermin proof fence was begun at a point in the Australian Bight and carried northwards to the Indian Ocean, a distance of 1,130 miles. It proved a complete barrier, and it turned millions of rabbits northwards to perish in the great interior desert. Unfortunately it had been put up just too late or too far to the east, for before it was finished it was found that thousands of rabbits were on the wrong side of the fence. The Government, with admirable promptitude, started another fence about 60 miles further west, and ran it due north for about 500 miles, after which it was turned and joined the first fence. The rabbits which had got to the westward of the northern end of the first fence were now supposed to be impounded between the two.

### A COSTLY PROCEEDING.

The progressive rabbit, unluckily, had travelled northwards at a greater rate than the fence-builders, and had turned the flank of the last obstacle. The West Australian Government erected yet a third fence, 160 miles long, to preserve the agricultural portion of the State. But all has been in vain, and the Government has had to own itself beaten. Some enthusiasts propose that it should build yet another fence over 800 miles long at an additional cost of about £130,000, but this request has been refused. It has already put up 2,023 miles of fencing at an approximate cost of £350,000, and spends some £12,000 a year in expenses on repairs and boundary riders. The Minister for Agriculture told a pastoralist deputation a few weeks ago that the fences had already cost the State £413,000, and that the gross annual expenditure was £20,000. This means that each farmer will have to fence-in his own property, and the State expenditure will be as nothing compared with what will thus fall upon private owners.

### SCOTTISH LACE.

The new lace industry at Tarbet, in Argyllshire which has just received Royal patronage, is not the first attempt to create a lace industry for Scotland. The most famous of earlier experiments, perhaps, was that of the Duchess of Hamilton in the eighteenth century. The beautiful Duchess of Hamilton, having seen lace-making on the Continent, started a school of lace-makers on her husband's estate. Women were brought over from France to teach the Scottish peasants how to make "Bunt Lace," as it was called. This was in 1752. Girls were taken in at the age of seven, clothed, fed, and taught to spin and make lace, and dismissed at fourteen. Lace-making soon became fashionable, and was introduced into the list of accomplishments taught in the young ladies' academies. The short-lived Select Society of Edinburgh, for encouraging the arts and manufactures of Scotland, did something to stimulate it. Foreign (not English) laces were for a time excluded from Scotland by law. Towards the end of the century this "home industry" died out. No lace is made at Hamilton to-day. Its place is taken by network for veils and scarves. Hamilton lace never had any artistic value for the connoisseurs.

### PEGGOTTY'S BOAT.

Which side up was Peggotty's boat? (asks a correspondent who is reading "David Copper field" again). The illustrations by "Phiz" represent the boat-dwelling as standing keel upwards, but I do not find any indication of this in the text, but rather the contrary. The first reference is this:—"There was a black barge, or some other kind of superannuated boat, not far off, high and dry on the ground, with an iron funnel sticking out of it for a chimney and smoking very cosily; but nothing else in the way of a habitation that was visible to 'me." If what David then saw for the first time had been an inverted boat he would surely have said so, for that would be the most striking thing about its appearance. Then when David went to bed, and was alarmed by the wind howling across the flats and by fears of the deep rising in the night, he bethought himself that he was in a boat after all, "and that a man like Mr. Peggotty was not a bad person to have on board if anything did happen." This seems to imply a boat in the right position for floating. Finally, in the storm in which Ham Peggotty and Steerforth were drowned the old boat was blown down—an unlikely accident to happen to a structure so broad-based as an inverted boat. Can any Dickens Fellow put me right?

### THE PRISONER AT THE VATICAN.

It is sufficiently remarkable for the Pope to go outside the precincts of the Vatican—the state apartments and gardens—to visit the sufferers from Messina, though it was only into a Vatican institution connected with the Vatican by a covered way. The so-called imprisonment of the Pope dates of course, from 1870, when the Papal territory was merged into the new kingdom of Italy. Pius IX., when the troops of Victor Emmanuel took possession of Rome, determined that he would not set foot on the land of which he had been deprived. He accordingly confined himself to the precincts of the Vatican. This "imprisonment" nearly became a mere severe affair. It was originally intended to declare the collections of the Vatican public property—an intention only abandoned after representations from France and Austria. As it was only possible to reach the Papal gardens from the Papal apartments through the museum, if this had been carried out Pius IX., to keep his resolution, would have had to imprison himself in his apartments, and would have been prevented from taking the air.

### CHILDREN'S BOOKS IN RUSSIA.

A plebiscite lately taken by a St. Petersburg paper to determine which are the most popular children's books in Russia, gives striking testimony to the popularity of English-speaking authors with young Russia, for six out of the first fifteen on the list are either by Englishmen or Americans. Highest of all stands "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; next Krulov's "Fables," and third "Robinson Crusoe." Would English children, one wonders, or rather their parents—for it is the Russian parents who appear to have voted,—return the compliment if Krulov's "Fables" were put into their hands? Though these fables have been translated more than once into English and the version by W R. S. Ralston reached a fourth edition in 1885, they are still practically unknown by our young folk. Krulov, who died in 1844, had the satisfaction of seeing 77,000 copies of his "Fables" sold in Russia during his lifetime. He began his career as a fabulist by translating and imitating La Fontaine. But he soon turned to original work, in which he used to advantage the abundant material of his native country. "He was the first," it is said, "to get into touch with the pointedly frank speech of the people." His fables are a great storehouse of quotations for Russians, and have enriched the language with many pithy and vigorous sayings.

### HALLEY'S COMET.

Halley's comet, which the astronomers are expecting to appear some time this year, has a rather bad reputation among comets, which have always been fruitful sources of superstition and popular terror. Although it comes along every seventy-seven years, people have never really got used to it. It has been see twenty-four times since its first recorded appearance, which was about 12 B.C. Its most famous exploit, perhaps, was in 1455, when it terrified two armies before Belgrade. The Turks under Mahomet II. were besieging Belgrade, which was being defended by Huniade, "the exterminator of the Turks." Halley's comet arrived, and both armies, in a panic, stopped fighting. Pope Calixtus was so frightened that he offered public prayers and anathematised the comet along with the enemies of the faith.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

### GAIETY GOSSIP.

IN Bombay at this time of year it is the general gossip how to keep cool; but this year it is rather the reverse, some people declaring the wind is too strong and really chilly. It is delicious, cool and soft the wind blows every day off the sea over the land, making the trees shake and bend and the flowers and leaves flirt together all day long, freshens the morning, blows the birds about, and tosses the kites high in the air, plays with the ladies hats, and rustles past like their skirts across the grass, tosses up frothy spendrift and waves, and fills us with life and energy. Yes, Bombay the Beautiful is made charming by the breezes, and if "Pagett M. P." was here again we would want Kipling again to make him sign an agreement, not to go home and speak of "the heat of India as the Asian Solar Myth!"

Every one is making the most of the cool weather, and the place is very gay. Tennis and tea parties are much the fashion, some ending in bridge, the former in badminton. There are not many dances, however, this season. There are a few private ones taking place and one came off on Tuesday night at the Fort Gymkhana.

The races on Saturday were well attended and by the number of people present at these extra meetings one can see that the enlargement of the Stand was wanted to seat the extra attendants for the big meetings next month. Mrs. Michael's mauve dress was charming, Mrs. Meyer looked smart in starch-blue and a black hat. Mrs. Tennant had on a pretty silvery dress and brown hat with large feathers in it. Mrs. Gell was in black, Miss Nicholson looked dainty in pink muslin. Miss Crawford had on a pretty blue frock and a hat to match.

There was a concert on Monday 25th, the proceeds of which were given to the fund for the relief of the survivors of the earthquakes in Italy. The programme was a charming one. Miss Willis' song accompanied by Mrs. Collie and her violin, Miss Heaton's 'cello and Miss Gladys Heaton at the piano was exceeding fine. The Hall was well filled and the concert was a great success.

At Poona there are now gathering regiments from all quarters for big manœuvres. From Nagar, Belgaum and everywhere in the Division troops are fighting manœuvres on their way to Poona, and by the end of the week 15 regiments will have collected to finish their sham fights together.

Next month is the gayest in Bombay. The big races begin on Monday 15th; there is also a polo tournament to commence that week. The Byculla Club Ball is to be held on the 8th and the Fancy Dress Ball at the Yacht Club on the 22nd. The Junior Polo Tournament is to be played after the Senior is over, the time will be full of gaieties, and all that is over will be wanted to rest and get our "kupra" ready for the next excitement.

W. A.

## THE DIVINE COMEDY.

IN Italy, the native land of Dante, has arisen a "higher" critic of the "Divine Comedy," who deals a heavy blow at literary orthodoxy. This bold assailant of tradition is Professor Luigi Righetti, who, according to the Rome correspondent of the "Times," rejects a whole canto of "Inferno" as a brazen forgery. The canto is the 11th, which is certainly a sort of interlude in the narrative. It depends upon a halt which Dante and his guide are alleged to have made because of a noxious stench. No apparent hiatus occurs if it be dropped out, and it is ineffect a dissertation in which sinners are classified according to a kind of ethical science. Professor Righetti evidently writes in a polemical tone, but his arguments are very ingenious. To begin with, it has always been difficult to understand why the "Inferno" should contain 34 cantos, when the "Purgatorio" and "Paradiso" have only 33. Dante's well-known love of the number three and its multiples is manifest, not only in the "Commedia," but in the "Vita Nuova," where it is fully explained by Dante himself. It is but a makeshift to regard the first canto of the "Inferno" as a prologue to the entire poem.

Professor Righetti undoes the Gordian knot of the 34 cantos by simply striking out one of them altogether. His theory is that Jacopo di Dante, the poet's son, an ambitious writer of verses, who is admitted to have expressed his wish to supply 13 cantos, which were at one time missing, when editing his father's works, interpolated canto 11, and to conceal his forgery, added the three lines at the beginning of canto 20 which declare that canto to be the twentieth. To support his theory, Professor Righetti cites many words used in canto 11 and not found elsewhere in Dante, as well as many others not used in the sense ordinarily given them in the "Commedia." He also makes out a curious likeness of style and vocabulary between canto 11 and two cantos found in one manuscript but unanimously recognised as spurious. His idea is that Jacoo wanted to make his own views on sins and their punishment accepted as his father's system, and to that end made his interpolation. All students of the great Florentine poet will be interested in the question which Professor Righetti has raised, but if the case for an interpolation be so strong as he asserts, it is amazing that the fraud should have gone undiscovered for so many centuries.

## IS THE INVASION OF ENGLAND POSSIBLE?

### A "Tethered Fleet."

"IS INVASION POSSIBLE," is the title of an article in the "Nineteenth Century," by Major-General Frank S. Russell, in which he replied to the arguments of the "Blue Water School" that England is amply protected by her Fleet, and that a large army is unnecessary.

"It seems almost futile to reply to such arguments," he writes. "Has it not occurred in history that our Fleet, commanded by the most brilliant naval commander on record, was decoyed away when an invasion was threatened? Where was our fleet at the time of the Dogger Bank incident? When the secret history of that period is written it will be realised how near we then were to war—perhaps even invasion. Moreover, does any sailor—or indeed any sane person—wish our ships to be tethered, like a dog at his kennel to thes shores? Are the other portions of our island kingdom, are all the outlying dependencies of our vast empire, to be left entirely without protection? Is our commerce to be harried and practically destroyed because forsooth, we are so foolish, so indolent, or so parsimonious that our land defences are neglected and there is no organised force so protect our hearths and homes?" General Russell then traverses Mr. Haldane's statement that compulsory military training would cost £20,000,000 a year, and points out that Bulgaria has 380,000 men for £1,500,000 and that in 1906-7 Japan had 1,000,000 trained men at a total cost of £5,322,310. He advocates universal military training for our youth, and says:—"Until some such system is in force our Territorial Army cannot be otherwise than a sham and a delusion, even were the numbers at the extreme limit contemplated by Mr. Haldane not absolutely inadequate."

## GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

STAGE STAGGERERS.

The sentimental and emotional excesses of Christmas have disappeared from the heart and the brain of mankind, and made way for the New Year spirit of fair and sober reasoning. This is something more than a mere statement of fact. It is a screen under whose protection I intend, with all my sinews strained in readiness for instant flight, to speak of the London pantomimes without squandering the superlatives of enthusiasm over staggering stage effects of light. I shall be bold enough, under this same protection, to question, whether a man accustomed to only two electric lamps in his bedroom and eight at the most in his drawing-room, truly and honestly enjoys the white-heat bewilderment of suddenly coming face to face with a ten thousand candle power illumination, multiplied somewhat by a million or two crystal and silver radiators. Speaking for myself, who am of necessity but a humble consumer of the Borough Council Electric Light Supply, the experience of a pantomime ball-room with all the switches turned on is one which leaves me with a fainting heart and a Fire Brigade eye—an eye in which flame and water play an equal part, and play it rather longer than I like.

WITH THE CHILDREN.

Is this merely because I am a grown-up? Not a bit of it. Were grow-uppishness at the root of it all, I could not scream with laughter at the Clown, and I could not clap my hands with joy when the heroine, the pretty little lady with the smile that won't come off and the hair that will, is saved from immediate danger by the feminine hero with spring hinges to her knees. I could not explode with marriment when the vermilion-nosed baroness with the green umbrella calls the Wolf or the Cat or Donkey, as the case may or may not be, a Teddy Bear. It is not grown-uppishness. I know several children who could wish that that ball of Cinderella were less like a ball of fire. It is my privilege annually to take from six to eight youngsters to the pantomime, and, from close observation of their attitude towards this extraordinary form of entertainment, I should say that most producers of it are inclined to take an exaggerated view of the importance of electric light as stage amusement. For at least three minutes from the time she steps out of her carriage of a thousand crystal lamps, Cinderella is nothing but a floating optical illusion. You can see her just as palmly, or just as indistinctly, with your eyes shut as with them open. Indeed, I really think you can get a more compact and coherent portrait of her on the pink linings of your eyelids (allowing for the intrusion of certain rising and falling brick-red fairy gas-globes) than it is possible to obtain by blinking at the stage.

CINDERELLA AND THE POLICE REGULATIONS.

I reproduce here, more or less correctly, a conversation which took place the other night between three of the members of my juvenile pantomine party, with reference to the lights on Cinderella's carriage:

First Child (reading): "'A thousand crystal lights!' What a frightful lot! And musn't it have made someone's eyes ache to count them!"

Second Child: "My father has only got five lamps to his motor-car, and he seldom lights up more than three—two in front and one behind."

Third Child: "Well, what's that to do with it, if Cinderella likes to be on the safe side? My father, who has been fined three times at the Richmond police court, says you can't be too careful."

First Child: "My dear kid, isn't it somewhat overdoing it on the safe side for Cinderella to stick nine hundred and ninety-five more lamps on her conveyance than Reggie's father sticks on his? I don't know what you may think, but I call it absolutely licking the boots of the police!"

THE STUFF THAT STICKS.

It is in no carping or censorious spirit that I offer these few remarks on what I venture to consider is a terrific waste of money. I deal with the subject as the true friend of the pantomime producers of this country, and my mood is the mood of a would-be benefactor to a hard-working and much too liberal class. I want to save them, if I am in time, from spending thousands of pounds next Christmas where they need only spend hundreds. (I have said "if I am in time," because it is no uncommon thing to read in one's daily paper, on or about December 27th, that in next year's pantomime at such-and-such a theatre, the ballroom scene will cost £50 per second in electric light.) I have looked into the matter thoroughly, and I am ready to stake a year's salary on the assertion that what the children like best in pantomime is a straight story with plenty of fun in it. That is the stuff that sticks in the mind of the child of to-day. When I am bringing my party of children away from the pantomime, they never, in their chatter, make a single reference to scenes of glitter over which the management may possibly have spent thousands of golden sovereigns and hundreds of sleepless nights. They repeat the jokes of the comedians, declare that the heroine was ripping, and comment respectively upon the curious shape of the hero, whom they more than half suspect of having been a woman in disguise. These are the principal subjects of their after-pantomime talk.

A REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

They've not a word for the most expensive part of the whole show. The only persons who, as spectators unconnected with the managements, seem to be "nuts" on the glitter department (as the boys would say) are the gentlemen who write the notices about the pantomimes in the daily papers. This is not a little curious, for I happen to know most of them, and I can solemnly, and what is more, truthfully swear, that I have never yet detected in one of them the slightest trace of a susceptibility to electric lamps radiated into limitless multiplicity by tinfoil and crystal. They have kept the beautiful secret from me in a most wonderful way—I mean when I have met them and mixed with them. The world is full of splendid surprises. Who would dream for one moment that a stern-faced dramatic critic enjoyed being bewildered by stage lights more than a jolly-faced schoolboy! It is nice to know that my comrades of the Press have not been spoiled by their long and intimate acquaintance with the stage, and that their hearts are still—old! For if their hearts were the hearts of the young they would vote for fun rather than for flare.

THE story comes from Nyack-on-Hudson (by way of New York to "The Standard" office) that a body of twenty-five women gathered in the churchyard there to await the end of all things. A prophet, one L. J. Spangler, had been holding forth in Nyack for a week declaring that the end of the world would come. The little army of believers had fortified themselves with sandwiches, and when one scoffer asked why they had taken their lunch, they replied that they did not know the hour or the manner of their departure for the future life, and that they had taken the precaution to provide themselves with food. Spangler himself should have joined the waiting throng, but he failed to do so, for the simple reason that there was a warrant out for his arrest as a public nuisance.


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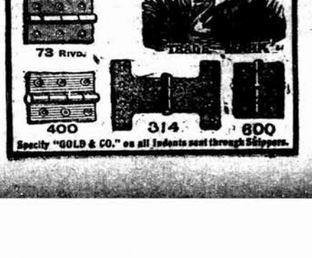


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# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 27, 1909. | [BOMBAY, JAN. 28, 1909.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols... ... | 83 1/16 | | 1/4 |
| 3 do. Rentes ... ... | 96 1/2 | un | chgd |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 98 1/4 | un | chgd |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities... | 82 3/4 | un | chgd |
| *Bar Silver in London ... | 23 13/16 | | 1/4 |
| do. do. 2 months' hence | 23 11/16 | | 3-16 |
| do. in New York ... | 57 3/4 | | 3-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris... | 25·16 | 1/2 | |
| do. do. do. Berlin.... | 20·5 | un | chgd |
| do. do. do. New York. | 4·87 3/8 | un | chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 3 | Since | 14th Jan.09. |
| do Short London Bills | | 1/8 | |
| 3 months' sight. | 2 5/8 | | |
| do. Indian Bank Bills | | | |
| 6 months' sight... | 2 1/2 | un | chgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 | 1/8 | |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 3 1/4 | un | chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 2 1/2 | 1/8 | |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 2 1/2 | un | chgd |

Amount paid into the Bank of England... £200.000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)77 9 1-4 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Fall caused by big sales of Indian.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Rs. 46,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 33,20,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 7,30,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 86,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·92
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—
Rs. 3,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 23,10,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 2,00,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 28,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay, 15·96.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .....Rs. 1,20,30,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs.1,00,00,000.

### COTTON.

Liverpool :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| Futures ... ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| East Indian ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| Manchester ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| Total Sales ... ... | 8,000 bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | ... 200 " |
| Imports ... ... ... | 28,000 " |
| Mid-Americans ... ... | ... 5·34+·07 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | 8 9/16 unchgd. |

Future Delivery Prices :—

| J.-F. | F.-M. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·18 | 5·16 | 5·15 | 5·15 | 5·15 |
| +·01 | unchgd | +·01 | +·01 | +·01 |
| June-July. | July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | |
| 5·15 | 5·14 | 5·06 | 5·01 | |
| +·01 | +·01 | +·01 | +·02 | |

New York :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... | 46,000 Bales. |
| Do. do. last year ... ... | 40,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain. ... | 7,000 " |
| Do to Continent ... ... | 11,000 " |
| Spot Cotton—9·90—10. | |
| Futures—Month of Mar. 9·60—12 | Declined owing to Southern Selling of futures in the local market and to bear pressure and liquidation. |
| Do. do. May 9·55—11 | |

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 5-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·59—15
Do. do. May 9·67—16
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

### WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F., 36 3-4 May-June—London—Done—Canal.
Red Karachi C.I.F. 36 1-4 May-June—London—Buyers—Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs. 35 7-8—Jan.-Feb.—Nominal—Done and Buyers.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. Mutilated.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—36 3-4 Jan.-Feb.—Value—Quieter.

### SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—Nominal.
Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44 April-May—Hamburg—Value—Canal.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-2+1-8.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 1-2d. Value.
Beef and Mutton Tallow :—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...33s.
" " Matton Tallow ...34s. 3d.
General tone of Tallow Auction... ... Firm.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [28TH JANUARY, 1909

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 1 Bundle Sov ... | 300 | Busreh..... | E. Hayim. |
| Rupees ..... | 2,200 | | |
| 2 Bundles Sov ... | 375 | Mahomed... | |
| Rupees ..... | 3,020 | | |
| 1 Tin Sov..... | 150 | Linga ..... | A. G. H. A. Akbar. |
| Gold Coins ... | 1,687 | | |
| 1 Bag Sov..... | 12,300 | Jeddah..... | E. Tajbhoy. |

### FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England...3 per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. " 28th Jan.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 12th Jan.
MONEY :—
The Bank of Bengal have to-day raised their rate 1 per cent, thus making their official rate 8 per cent. per annum. Their cash balance was Rs. 61 lakhs down. The Bank of Bombay rate remains at 7 per cent.

exchange :—
The Market opened quiet to-day at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There was only a small enquiry for remittance and 1s. 3 15-16 T. T. might still be done with business. Credits are not plentiful but Banks do not show any disposition to buy at under 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight for any delivery. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... | 1s. 3 29-32 to 15-16d. |
| Demand Draft ... | 1s. 3 15-16d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight .. | 1s. 4 1-8d. |
| Do 6 months' sight... | 1s. 4 7-32d. |
| Do 3 months' sight—France | 169 |
| Do 3 months' sight—Marks | 123 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 130 3-4 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 151¼ |
| Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... | 174 |

Government Paper :—
The market opened quiet to-day at 94 5/16 ready and 94 3/8 for the settlement. When it became known that the Bank of Bengal rate had been raised to 8 per cent. the local Bazaar became sellers and the Settlement rate touched 94 3/16 and possibly lower. When however it was found that local Bank rate had not been dealt with our market improved and closes practically at the opening quotations. Calcutta market was weaker at 94 1/4 ready and 94 7/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | Rs. 94·5 |
| 1st Settlement — ... | " 94·6 |

Bullion :—
On Wednesday the price of Bar Silver in London closed 1-4 down at 23 13-16 for ready and 3-16 down at 23 11-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 5-8 lower at 51 5-8. Locally the market opened at 60 11-16 for ready bars, improved to 61 1-8 to subsequently close at 60 7-8 ex-duty with a moderate Bazaar business passing. Forward rates are as noted below, and the Bar gold market is unchanged.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... ... | 60 | 14 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 60 | 14 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... ... | 61 | 1 | 0 |

### COTTON.

Market Report :—
Owing to the fall advised in the American markets prices here opened easier with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. There has been a moderate enquiry for forward delivery, and business is reported in Bengals and Oomras. Closing quotations are as under.

For ready cotton there was a moderate enquiry and prices were rather easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | 236 | Mar. 08 |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | 228 1/2 | " |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ... | 213/14 | " |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ... | 204 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ... | 197 | " |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti... ... ... | 197 | " |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... ... ... | 185 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 181 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 165 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 188 | " |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... ... | 176 | " |
| Good Westerns ... ... ... | 215 | May. |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ... | 228 | " |

Liverpool Opener :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... ... | Easier. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 8,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... | 4,000 " |

Future Delivery Prices :—

| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-March | Mar-Apl. | Apl.-May |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·14 | 5·12 | 5·12 | 5·11 |
| —04 | —04 | —04 | —04 |
| May.-June | June.-July | July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. Sept.-Oct. |
| 5·10 | 5·10 | 5·10 | 5.02 4·97 |
| —05 | —05 | —04 | —04 —04 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.
We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | ...Rs. 8 4 0 B. T. |
| April-May ... ... | ... " 7 15 6 R. T. |

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Delhi, April-May ... | Rs. 7 12 0 R. T. |
| Yellow Gujerat, April-May | " 8 0 0 B. T. |

Gingellyseed :—
There is a good demand and prices are steadier.
We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sold White 85 per cent. ... | Rs. 47 8 0 |
| Mimbara ... ... ... | " 48 8 0 |
| White Khandeish ... ... | " 48 8 0 |
| Yellow Secunderabad ... | " 51 8 0 |

Castorseed :—
Ready Rs. 29 8 0 Apl.-May Rs. 5 14 6 R.T.
Tone—Steady.
Poppyseed :—
Ready Rs. 9 11 0 B.T. April-May Rs. 9 11 0 R.T.
Tone—Steady.
Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Quiet.
Mowraseed :—
Rs. 7 1 0 R. T.
Tone.—Firmer.
Groundnuts—
Ready ... ... ... ... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Firm.
WHEAT—
White Delhi, Apl.-May. ... Rs. 5 9 9 R.T.
Tone—Steadier.

### THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... ... | 1,450 |
| India ... ... ... | 71 C.D. |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 54 |

Mills :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Crescent ... ... ... | 105 |
| David ... ... ... ... | 406 1-2 |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... | 780 |
| Manockji Petit ... ... | 3,155 |
| New Great Eastern ... ... | 210 |
| Imperial Cotton Mills ... | 110 |

Presses :—

| | |
|---|---|
| New Berar ... ... ... | 430 |

Miscellaneous :—

| | |
|---|---|
| The B. E. S. & T. Co. Preference | 155 1-2 |
| Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ... | 315 |
| Colaba Land and Mill... ... | 1,125 |
| Treacher & Co ... ... | 630 |

Railways :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Dholka ... ... | 110 |
| Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... | 600 |
| Amritsar-Patti ... ... | 122 |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... | 422 1-2 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 15,124 bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 3,697 cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 1,148 " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 2,548 " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 19,097 " |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 501 " |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 1,747 " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 1,929 " |
| Rice ... ... ... | 4,077 " |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 4,441 " |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 14,625 " |
| Mowraseed... ... ... | 99 " |
| Gram ... ... ... | 896 " |
| Jeowar ... ... ... | 216 " |
| Bajree ... ... ... | nil " |

## London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 28.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 28th January :—

| Mines. | Share. | Paidup | Buyers. | Sellers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anantapur Gold... | £1 | 0s. | £1 14 3 | £0 15 9 |
| Balaghat (Ord) ... | £0 | 7s. 6d. | £0 4 0 | £0 1 0 |
| Balaghat (Pref) ... | £10 | ... | £0 11 9 | £0 13 3 |
| Champion Reefs... | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | £0 6 0 | £0 7 0 |
| Hosur Gold ..... | £1 | 15s. 4d | £0 0 7½ | £0 0 10½ |
| Dec. G. F. Dev ... | £1 | 5s. 0d. | £ Nil | £ Nil |
| Dhar. Gold Mines. | £1 | £1 | £0 2 0 | £0 3 0 |
| Dharwar Reefs ... | £1 | £1 | £0 0 3 | £0 1 0 |
| G. F. Mysore ..... | £1 | £1 | £0 0 1½ | £0 0 4½ |
| Glenrock, Ind..... | 10s. | 9s. 9d. | £0 0 3 | £ Nil |
| G. F. Dharwar ... | £1 | £1 | £0 0 9 | £0 1 3 |
| Hutti ..... | £1 | £1 | £1 1 3 | £1 3 9 |
| Hyderabad Dec ... | £3 | £3 | £1 18 9 | £2 1 3 |
| Ind. Mines Syn ... | 4s. | 3s. | £ Nil | £ Nil |
| Kempinkti New... | 5s. | 5s. | £0 0 4 | £0 0 7½ |
| Mysore Gold ..... | 10s. | 10s. | £4 11 3 | £4 16 9 |
| Mysore Reef Ord.. | £1 | £1 | £0 0 3 | £0 0 9 |
| Mysore West ..... | £1 | 19s. | £0 0 3 | £0 0 9 |
| Mysore Wynaad... | £1 | 19s. | £0 0 3 | £0 0 9 |
| N Anantapur ..... | | | £0 3 3 | £0 4 3 |
| Nundydroog ..... | 10s. | 10s. | £1 4 0 | £1 6 3 |
| Ooregum (Ord) ... | 10s. | 10s. | £0 14 0 | £0 15 0 |
| Ooregum (Prof) ... | 10s. | 10s. | £1 1 0 | £1 2 0 |
| Burma Ruby Ms.... | £1 | 12s. | £0 7 0 | £0 8 0 |
| Sangli Mines Ld... | £1 | 1s. | £ Nil | £ Nil |
| N Mysore Mang... | £1 | 15s. | £1 8 9 | £1 11 3 |

## INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1908, and in the corresponding months of 1906 and 1907 :—

| | Month of Nov. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 |
| British India | | | |
| Bombay ... ... ... | 37922473 | 35847374 | 38083568 |
| Madras ... ... ... | 2069643 | 3048855 | 3246941 |
| Bengal ... ... ... | 3978404 | 4111385 | 2818353 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara). | 2734838 | 3043114 | 3218198 |
| Punjab ... ... | 1156806 | 1007898 | 986281 |
| Central Provinces and Berar... | 3041978 | 3085510 | 2326893 |
| Total ... .. | 50891149 | 48846636 | 50156733 |
| Foreign Territory. | | | |
| Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Sandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, Kishengarh & Ujjain ... ... .. .. | 1771861 | 1851965 | 2220040 |
| Grand Total .. | 52663063 | 50698541 | 52376773 |

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905-06, but coloured piece goods are included in the yardage for 1906-07 and 1907-08.

| | | Month of Nov. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 |
| British India. | | | | |
| Bombay ... ... .. | pds. | 12319619 | 13866422 | 15407873 |
| | yds. | 52426015 | 60027860 | 65452685 |
| | dozs | 66083 | 58701 | 67164 |
| Madras ... ... .. | pds. | 731950 | 615726 | 542156 |
| | yds. | 2410779 | 2040972 | 1760615 |
| | dozs. | 492 | 1233 | 1530 |
| Bengal ... ... .. | pds. | 103387 | 325796 | 212084 |
| | yds. | 431860 | 1067630 | 2289635 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ... | pds. | 491810 | 646573 | 708476 |
| | yds. | 1932820 | 2459744 | 2436221 |
| | dozs. | 924 | 2183 | 3178 |
| Punjab ... ... .. | pds. | 25784 | 36020 | 35833 |
| | yds. | 77726 | 47064 | 94713 |
| | dozs. | 44 | 16 | 224 |
| Central Provinces and Berar ... ... .. | pds. | 705956 | 624216 | 734248 |
| | yds. | 2825757 | 2643205 | 3054492 |
| | dozs. | 1197 | 338 | 684 |
| Total ... | pds. | 14469906 | 16114765 | 17660364 |
| | yds. | 60104938 | 68257178 | 75188861 |
| | dozs. | 68740 | 59501 | 72787 |
| Foreign Territory. | | | | |
| Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan. | pds. | 614709 | 684182 | 773060 |
| | yds. | 2229054 | 2634186 | 2993623 |
| Grand Total ... | pds. | 14983715 | 16798887 | 18433424 |
| | yds. | 62333992 | 70891361 | 78182184 |
| | dozs. | 68740 | 59501 | 72787 |

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount | Paid-up | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 14 p. c. | 1,450 |
| Bank of India..... | 100 | 50 | 5 " | 71 |
| Bank of Bengal..... | 500 | 500 | 12 " | 1,500 |
| Bank of Madras .... | 500 | 500 | 10 " | 1,140 |
| Commercial Bank of India ..... | P. 100 | 100 | 6 " | 5 |
| | O. 50 | 50 | 14 " | 181 |
| Specie Bank ..... | 100 | 50 | 6 " | 54 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld..... | 100 | 100 | 14 " | 280 |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 " | 120 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank..... | £20 | £20 | 14 " | £53½ |
| Mercantile ..... | £25 | £12½ | 6 " | £17½ |
| | £25 | £12-10 | 6 " | £16½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor... | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £75¼ old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India | £25 | £12½ | 43 p. c. | 585 |
| Goa's Bank Ld..... | 100 | 30 | ... | 35 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Quotation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ..... | 750 | 750 | 225 | 4,600 |
| Albert ..... | 1,100 | 1,100 | 45 | 600 |
| Bombay Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 15 | 107½ |
| Breul's Cawnpore ... | 200 | 200 | 10 | 175 |
| Broach City ..... | 200 | 200 | 14 | 175 |
| Colaba ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 315 |
| Fort..... | 475 | 475 | ..... | 270 |
| Godavery Valley ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,350 |
| Harvey and Sabhapatty ..... | 250 | 250 | ..... | 500 |
| Hindustan ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 120 |
| Hingoli ..... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 102½ |
| Indian Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 14 | 127½ |
| Khandeish..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 150 |
| Khangaum ..... | 400 | 400 | 25 | 325 |
| Mahuva ..... | 200 | 200 | ..... | 150 |
| Mercantile ..... | 125 | 125 | nil | 50 |
| Manmar Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | ..... | 250 |
| New East Indian .... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,020 |
| New Mofussil ..... | 400 | 400 | 50 | 480 |
| New Berar ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 485 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 500 | 30 | 510 |
| Parbhany ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,150 |
| Sind Punjab ..... | 400 | 400 | 140 | 5,400 |
| Sind Press ..... | 200 | 200 | 35 | 550 |
| Surat City ..... | 1,000 | 200 | 20 | 235 |
| Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. | 500 | 500 | 40 | 560 |
| Wadhwan ..... | 150 | 50 | 10 | 125 |

M. KHOMIAKOFF, the President of the Duma, according to Reuter, states that his interview with the Czar has given him the impression that all the rumours of the possibility of successful intrigues for the dissolution or suppression of the Duma were undoubtedly unfounded.


# BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

## BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

The inspection of our stock is solicited.

Silver Everlasting Blotter Ks. 36.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

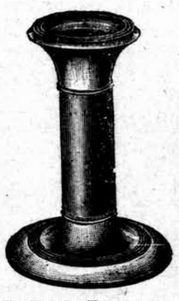
Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silve Cigarette Cas R. 25.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
" C.D.V. " 5.

Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.


Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

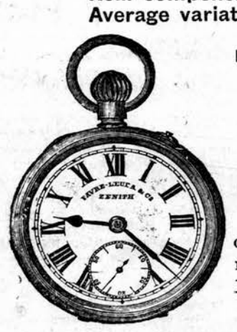
Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

# Zenith-Zenith
BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.




MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 Carats Gold. | Rs. | 100 to 250 |
| Sterling Silver. | " | 35 to 60 |
| Nickel..... | " | 25 to 30 |

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

# ZENITH WATCH

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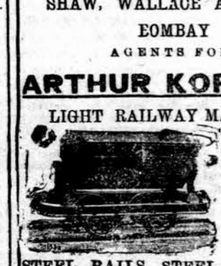

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# MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

## BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, 24TH JAN.—H. H. the Maharajah esterday made an inspection of the City and went to several matters connected with the scheme of provements in the Fort area.

'A" Company, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, met terday afternoon at Hebbal for one of their iedical Club shooting competitions. About members attended and shot for the two prizes red by the Club. The distances were 200 and yards, S. I. R. A. targets and rules, the poorer ts receiving handicap points.

Following are the scores :—

| | 200 yds. | 600 yds. | Hep. | Tl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ol. Whittaker ... | 31 | 33 | 8 | 62* |
| R. Nagavkar ... | 25 | 16 | 20 | 61† |
| . Barton ... | 30 | 28 | Scr. | 58 |
| t. Davis ... | 25 | 23 | 10 | 58 |
| . Moring ... | 29 | 28 | Scr. | 57 |
| ol. Coxe ... | 29 | 26 | Scr. | 55 |
| ol. Kenyon ... | 28 | 27 | Scr. | 55 |
| A. Game ... | 17 | 23 | 15 | 55 |

Wins the silver-spoon. †Wins the silver walk-ane.

er the shooting and refreshments a meeting eld to discuss matters in connection with the ching Camp of Exercise.

e troops returned to Bangalore yesterday after-, having completed the first phase of the uvres. Nothing very interesting transpired riday, the troops merely moving into position n attack from their respective camps. On day morning the operations were delayed by y heavy fog which hung over the whole of the alore District like a thick curtain till nearly 9 The troops fell in at 5 a.m., and had to stand m for four hours, unable to do anything owing e dense mist. A modified action was fought later e morning. I understand that the idea was that lefending Khaki Force had to guard the City Station water-works and mains against an k by the Blue Force from Yesvanthpur, and the result of the operations were that the ki Force succeeded in repelling the attack. For unintelligible reason, the result of the manœu- is being guarded with an altogether unneces- amount of secrecy.

he combined manœuvres commence to-morrow ning in the vicinity of the Mallegal Valley, the le Brigade operating against a flagged enemy. troops will be out in Camp three days, return- to quarters on Thursday morning.

ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOLS.

had to close my letter on Friday before the con- ion of the prize-distribution at these Schools, so must add a few words to my first report. efore the prizes were given away Colonel Todd, .M.C., who presided, made a short speech. is said that it was a great pleasure to be able to ide at this annual function. He expressed him- pleased with the exhibition of school work and ised the cleverness of the children. The models e exceedingly good and the maps excellent. thought the annual report of the Schools exceedingly satisfactory and reflected the atest credit on the teachers. He thoght that s and girls in Bangalore could not do better than ome pupils of St. Andrews' Schools. Bangalore all the advantages of a beautiful climate, it was like the plains, where for seven months in the r it was as much as people could do to keep ly and soul together and where the rest of year had to be spent in recuperating lost energy. tonel Todd then paid a warm tribute of praise to . Osborne, the Headmaster, for the strenuous rk he had done during the year and for having ed the School to its present satisfactory condit- . The Chairman then spoke of the need for ater attention being paid to the physical culture the boys and girls. It was no use having a large d if the body was not trained in such a way as ourish it. It was necessary that the mind and dy should be developed together. He counselled e boys to go in for regular exercise such as hockey, otball and cricket. Reading of good books also ayed an important part in the education of the boys d girls and they ought to supplement this with the ily reading of a good newspaper. A dictionary s an excellent book to study as it helped to in- se the extent of a boy's vocabulary, a most desir- e thing. Colonel Todd went on to say that they ere all living in a strenuous age, an age when, so speak, boys and girls had to go through the world ith their swords drawn and their scabbards thrown way. He hoped they had started work after the olidays with renewed vigour and heartiness and hat they would have a successful and prosperous ear and that their year's work would be pleasant o them.

The prizes were given away by Mrs. Smyth, after which Mr. C. H. Yates and the Rev. J. Mitchell made a few remarks. A general adjournment was hen made to the Girls' School where Miss Waller Senior and Mr. K. Percy had arranged an interesting exhibition of school work by which it was manifest hat more than ordinary trouble was being taken in he teaching of the pupils. The exhibits consisted f fancy work by the girls, Kindergarten exhibits by the Infant School and the books of illustrated essons, the result of the labours of the Primary and Middle School classes. The geometrical models executed by the second standard boys, the relief maps, the production maps, and an especially beautiful piece of work representing England, by Miss Senior's girls of the Second Form, all showed hat much care and trouble had been taken with the exhibits. Mr. Osborne, who is doing so much good work for the school, is to be congratulated on having two such indefatigable workers as Mr. Percy and Miss Senior on his staff.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN MYSORE.

The Government of Mysore have passed the following Order on the Report of the Revenue Commissioner on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies during the year 1907-08:—

The Report is a record of progress and Government have read it with much interest. They note with satisfaction that the Co-operative movement in the State is growing popular, as evidenced by the increase in the number of Societies from fifteen at the beginning of the year under report to twenty-seven at its close, as also by the appreciable rise in the number of members, the capital of the Societies and the volume of business done by them. As many as seven new Societies were organised during the year in the Mysore District and the Districts of Kolar, Shimoga, and Chitaldrug also appear to have been to realise the benefits of the Co-operative movement.

The objects of the co-operation undertaken by these Societies are varied though, as was to be expected, the agricultural and distribution types of Societies make up two-third of the total number. It is noted that one of the Societies started in 1907-08 was on the unlimited liability bases. During the year under review some of the Societies were able to attract outside capital, both in the shape of deposits and loans and this is another satisfactory feature in the working of the Societies. The amount sanctioned by His Highness from his privy purse and the State grant allotted for making loans to Societies were, it is noted, drawn upon to a small extent. A central Bank of the kind referred to by the Registrar, which can accommodate Co-operative Societies with loans at reasonable rates of interest ought to prove of much value and it is hoped that the efforts of the Registrar in starting such a central co-operative bank will be attended with success.

The question of affording assistance to the Registrar for the audit of the accounts of Co-operative Societies is under the consideration of Government.

THE PLAGUE INOCULATION CAMPAIGN.

The Report of the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, British Resident in Mysore, on the administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore has just been issued. It contains details of the plague inoculation campaign from which we extract the following as illustrating the difficulties that had to be encountered before the campaign became a success :—

The inoculatian campaign showed that there were several obstacles to overcome. The first was the apathy of the bulk of the population. This was overcome to a certain extent by persuading Municipal coolies to be inoculated. When pariahs and lowcaste Hindus saw men and women of their own class inoculated, they gradually began to come forward and the public sheds met the case of these persons. Even in the work of inoculating at the public sheds the assistance of the leading unofficial Indians was invaluable. They were persuaded to indentify themselves with the movement by attending at the public sheds, advising and persuading the people and generally minimising official nature of the proceedings. The inoculation of prominent citizens to encourage others did not at first have the effect that was expected. The man in the street believed that the prominent citizen had received an injection of water. The movement only became popular when a spirit of rivalry had been produced among the leading citizens and a general desire had been aroused among them to outdo their fellows in the success of the private gatherings that were convened. Mahomedans were very much averse to inoculation. The idea that inoculation might result in impotence was widely spread and died hard. It is believed, however, to have largely disappeared, and one of the permanent results of the campaign will probably be found in the altered attitude of the population generally towards inoculation.

## OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 24th Jan.—On Thursday, the 21st instant, Mrs. A. Schnarre and Miss Schmidt were "At Home" to the members of the Y. W. C. A. at Mowbray House. Over a hundred invitations were issued, and by 4-30 p.m. the crowded rooms testified to the popularity of our hostesses. The rooms were charmingly decorated with bamboo and arum lilies; while small tables were dotted about the place, and were laden with most fascinating cakes and sweets, while Miss Schnarre and a bevy of young ladies handed round tea and coffee. Much amusement was caused by each new arriva! being placarded on the back with advertisements cut out of newspapers, the ticketed one being helped out of his or her dilemma as to what each was supposed to represent by kindly suggestions to the effect one was "nourishing" (which might mean a patent soup) or "toothsome" (which might mean toffee), or even "useful" (which suggests anything, from a bonnet to a blacking brush!) The guesses made by those who were placarded were extremely amusing. A number of games were played, the "Hunt for Hidden Treasure" being one of the most popular, followed closely by "Proverbs." The "treasure," consisting of twenty-four small articles, in common use, was hidden away most carefully in decorations, flowers, and furniture, and competition was keen, the first prize being won by Miss Harman the second by Miss R. Vemis, and the Booby prize, by Mrs. Egan. The game of "Proverbs" was equally exciting. A number of sporting people stood about labelled with key-words of popular proverbs which had to be guessed in their entirety, a prize being awarded by Mrs. A. Schnarre to the one guessing most. The first prize was won by Miss Knop, the second by Miss Cummings, and the Booby prize by Mr. Garwood. Miss Schmidt is to be congratulated on the organisation of the games, which were a feature of the evening. Badminton was played until a late hour, and for those musically inclined a small musical programme was arranged in the main room. The Rev. M. Storrs excelled himself in the recitation "Fair Maids and Foul Weather," and by special request recited the quaint verses "Potatoes." Miss Knop next played a pretty solo on the piano, and was followed by Miss Atkiors with the song "O Dry those Tears," sung with great expression. The Rev. C. Breay sang "Speed on, my Bark, Speed on" in a very pleasing manner, and met with a great reception. Mrs. A. Schnarre, one of our hostesses, next charmed us with "Sleep and Forget."

Mr. Breay then spoke of the good work done by the Association, making a few remarks about our energetic President, and pointing out the need for a larger building for the use of the Ootacamund Branch of the Y.W.C.A. It is to be hoped that funds will be forthcoming shortly for the purchase of a more suitable building, as the crowded rooms at this enjoyable "At Home" testified to the inadquate space at the disposition of the Committee for social functions. Mrs. Elwes presented the prizes (dainty gifts from Mrs. A. Schnarre) and the entertainment closed.

## BELLARY.

Bellary, 24th Jan.—The Government notified in the last issue of the "Fort St. George Gazette" the posting of a Subordinate Judge's Court at Bellary for one year from the 1st February.

The Jubilee of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown was celebrated in Bellary, as in other places, on the 2nd November last, and it was then resolved to present an Address to H. E. the Governor in Madras expressing the feelings of loyalty and devotion on the part of the residents of the town and District of Bellary. A deputation of seven gentlemen was then appointed to wait on His Excellency with the address, but His Excellency desired that it should be presented to Mr. R. A. Graham, the Collector of the District. Yesterday was the day fixed for the presentation, and there was a large gathering of Europeans and Indians present on the occasion on the invitation of Mr. Graham. Among those present were the following :—Mr. A. T. Forbes, Mrs. Forbes, Rev. and Mrs. Smith, Rev. B. and Mrs. Lucas, Rev. E. H. Lewis, Mr. Minchin, Mr. Tasker, Mr. J. T. Lever, Mr. and Mrs. Machayya, Messrs. K. Venkata Rao, N. Somayujulu Sastri, P. Rama Rao, D. Krishnama Charlu, K. Venkoba Rao, Rao Bahadur C. S. Subramainam Iyer, Rao Bahadur C. H. Gowd, Mr. Zackriah Sait, Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim Sahib, Mr. K. Ramachandar, Mr. T. Raghavacharlar and several others. Mr. Graham having received the guests and shaken hands with them, Mr. K. Venkoba Rao, as the spokesman of the deputation, presented the Address, and Mr. Graham and Mr. Forbes were garlanded. The Address was enclosed in a sandalwood casket suitably inscribed. Mr. Graham expressed his gratification at receiving the Address and hoped that this would not be the last occasion when such gatherings would meet to promote cordial feelings between Europeans and Indians. A social gathering followed and the function terminated with cheers for H. M the King-Emperor and for the Collector.

## TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 21st Jan.—I regret to have to record the death on Monday, at the age of about 69, of the consort of the pen-ultimate Maharajah of Travancore who ruled the State from 1861 to 1880. The deceased, who was a highly gifted lady, was the daughter of Kunju Krishna Menon, who because "Sarvadhikarikariakar," or Prime Minister, of Cochin. She was an authoress and was well versed in Sanskrit, and she helped every charitable and useful cause which deserved help. Exceedingly pious, she was highly respected by all who came in contact with her. Being the first lady in the land she used all her influence and position to improve the lot of her sisters and to help those who needed aid. She sympathised with the aims and objects of the local Ladies Association and used to send flowers and other tokens of her sympathy with the Association whenever a social gathering or other function was held. That she was greatly liked by the people and was highly popular as the central figure of the Nair aristocracy in the land was evident from the large attendance at the funeral.

COMMISSIONER AND MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER.

24th Jan.—Commissioner Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, and Mrs. and Booth-Tucker arrived here four days ago and were accorded a hearty welcome. The former delivered two lecture in the Jubilee Town Hall on the 22nd and 23rd instant. On the first day, Mr. C. Krishna Pillay, retired Inspector of Schools, presided. The lecturer which was illustrated, was an account of the different branches, of activity in which the Salvationists are engaged. The lecturer observed that the work of the Salvation Army was not confined to any particular part of the world, or to any particular community; on the contrary, it extended help to all the poor and the needy, the sick and the down-trodden. Speaking of the famines in Upper India, Commissioner Booth-Tucker referred to the fact that during the past year he had been able to export about 2,000 maunds of tapioca flour from Travancore to the famine-stricken areas. He proposed to start a regular business in this direction, which, would prove beneficial both to the people of Travancore, who cultivated tapioca on a large scale, and to the people of other parts of the country who needed food. The lecture was very instructive, and interesting and was illustrated by living tableaux representing the work of the Salvation Army as it is carried in the slums of big cities.

On the morning of the 23rd instant, Commissioner Booth-Tucker visited the Central Jail and inspected the hand-loom working. This hand-loom, it may be noted is of the pattern introduced by the Salvation Army in the industrial institutions in the Punjab.

At 4 p. m. the same day, the Trevendrum Ladies Association presented an Address of welcome to Mrs. Booth-Tucker in the Jubilee Town Hall.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker's second lecture was, in the main, a repetition of the first day's lecture, except that some moving pictures were also exhibited. Mr. Kunjunni Menon retired District and Sessions Judge, presided.

## COCHIN.

Cochin, Jan. 23.—H. H. the Rajah has been pleased to grant a donation of Rs. 150 in aid of the Fund for the extension of the Convent buildings which are to be utilised as an Orphanage.

The Acting British Resident arrived at Bolghauty from Trevandrum on Thursday.

I regret to hear that the Very Rev. Father Rombout, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Verapoly, is lying seriously ill at his residence near Ernakulam

H. H. the Rajah of Cochin leaves the Hill Bungalow on the 4th February on a tour to Thiruvanchikulam, where he arrives on the morning of the 5th. He returns to Ernakulam on the afternoon of the 6th and stays at the old palace near the tank. On the 7th he leaves Ernakulam for Trichur, where he remains till the 12th, and returns to the Hill Bungalow on the 13th.

Since the introduction of English education among the girls of the White Jew community in Cochin a few years ago, there has been an intelligent appreciation of its benefits among them. One of the successful candidates in the recent Matriculation Examination, Miss A. Hallegua belongs to a rich and influential family of White Jews. She appeared as a private candidate.

This "Week" is to begin on the 8th February, when the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be opened by H. H. the Rajah. From the 9th to the 10th there will be agricultural demonstrations and lectures; Inter-School Sports, and Tennis and Bridge Tournaments for the European Club members and visitors. On the 12th the Exhibition closes, when His Highness will distribute the prizes for the Exhibition and the Sports. On the 12th there will be a Garden Party and a dance at the Residency.

Some weeks ago I reported that a few packages of sulphur [illegible] among the goods landed by one of the A. S. N. steamers from Bombay, and that the matter was at once taken up by the Police and the Customs authorities. The latter made a report to the Cammiasioner of Police, Bombay, who discovered the shipper to be one Rowather. An enquiry was held by the Commissioner, and as a result he was fined under the provisions of the Arms Act, and has been called upon to pay an indemnity, while the sulphur is to be confiscated to Government. The consignee, a native of Travancore has also been fined three times the value of the sulphur by the local Customs authority. The consignee and the shipper have both come here to protest that the sulphur does not come under the category of "military stores," as it is intended for medicinal purposes. Pending the disposal of the petitions, a specimen of the sulphur will be sent to the Chemical Examiner, Madras. In the meantime, the local Police have referred the matter to the District Superintendent for his opinion as to the nature of the procedure to be adopted.

## MASULIPATAM.

Masulipatam, 25th Jan.—The Masulipatam Ladies Association held the annual prize distribution of the Lady Ampthill's Girls School on the 23rd instant, and the fourth anniversary of the Ladies Association on the 24th instant, under the presidentship of the Ranee of South Valluru, Many Hindu ladies graced the two occasions with their presence. On the first day the girls played "Kolatam" and a drama. Then the president distributed Kondapally toys and books to all the girls. Sweets were also freely distributed. On the second day after the reading of the Report by the Secretary, cloths, rice and money were distributed among all disabled poor. Fruits and "pan supari" were freely distributed among all females and the interesting functions were brought to a close with votes of thanks to the President and ladies.

In the Board of Trade and Foreign Office's report on the trade of Bangkok for 1907 it is stated that cycles are becoming increasingly popular, the demand being chiefly for cheap machines. Bangkok is one of the principal markets for motor-cars in the East, the number now in use being about 300. The great majority of these cars are owned by Siamese, and employed for pleasure purposes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

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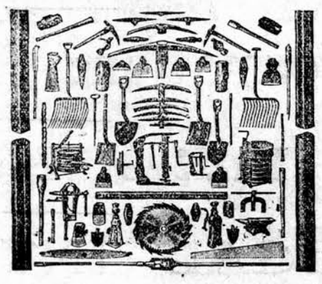

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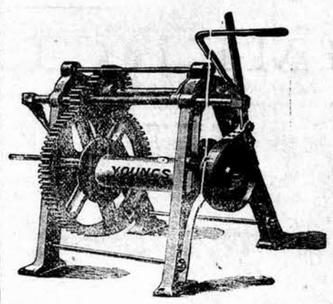


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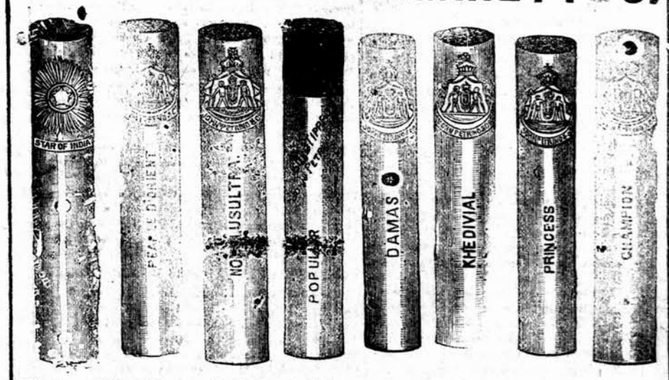


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Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.